Mrs. Pankhurst Lands in Triumph

THE WEATHER.
Rain tonight followed by clearing and cooler; Tuesday fair and colder, high south to west winds.
Sun rises 6:03; sets 4:55.
Moon rises 8:06 p. m.
High tide 2:15 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.
Temperatures: Boston 62, Chicago 44, New Orleans 46, New York 62, San Francisco 62, Washington 60.

BOSTON AMERICAN

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10 O'CLOCK EDITION

EXHIBITS EATON POISON

EVELYN IS HERE WITH 'POM-POM'

Russell Thaw ("Pom-Pom") has arrived in Boston and is creating almost more of a stir than is his mother, Evelyn.

When Pom-Pom arrived at the Lenox at noon he was wearing a navy-blue reefer with brass buttons, a navy hat with "H. M. S. Dreadnought" on the band, a brown sweater, brown leggins and tan shoes. He was assiduously sucking his thumb as he took in the sights and looked in wonder at the people who surrounded him.

He is a sturdy-faced lad with auburn brown hair and eyes of brown with lighter brown tints. He carried a gray auto under his arm.

He is well guarded and cared for as he is always accompanied by an English nurse and a colored mammy.

Fond of Horses.

"I like horses best of all," he replied when asked about his automobile.

He says little and is usually rather serious.

His mother hugged him up while he was being interviewed and exclaimed, "Bless his little soul, he's tired. After dinner he'll have his nap, though, won't you son? Are you tired?"

But to the last question he shook his head, meaning no. "He'll never admit he's tired," she said proudly.

Mrs. Thaw, whose dark hair curled prettily about her face on account of the dampness, was rather a pathetic figure. She looked extremely tired and confessed that she was travel-worn and weary. She was so simply dressed and so demure that few in the great crowds she passed recognized the much-heralded Evelyn Thaw. She wore a man's brown velour hat, a pink line sailor waist with white tie and a long gray and white check coat, with a long cape which hung gracefully from the shoulders. Her hair was drawn far down over her eyes.

No Word from Harry.

When asked to pose for a photograph, she said, "You have bushels of them. We're so tired now."

"No, I have heard nothing of Harry! Do you hope he will be extradited?" she was asked.

"Whatever befalls him, I wish him luck. The public is altogether too curious about my future and his. I don't think it any body's business whether I'll live with Harry again or not."

Harry was always fond of creating a sensation and I don't wonder that all New England has made a lion of him. He likes that better than anything else in the world.

Other Thaw matter on Page 3.

Mrs. Rockefeller's Condition Serious

Advanced Age of Oil King's Wife Makes Outcome Doubtful.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—The condition of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller's health is regarded as serious today. She has been ill for many weeks following a long period of failing health. Her advanced age has manifested itself in failing hearing and other constitutional troubles which render the outcome extremely doubtful.

Burning Liner Runs Ashore in Storm

The Johnson line freight steamship Templemore, towed into port during the night by the revenue cutter Androscoggin, which found her abandoned at sea with a fire in her hold, dragged her anchors early today and was tossed up on the east side of Lovell's Island in a gale.

The Templemore took fire September 20, in mid-ocean, bound from Baltimore to Liverpool. The crew took to the lifeboats and were picked up several days later.

$3,000 Fire Follows Laundry Explosion

The lives of two men were endangered, a $3,000 fire was started, a dozen windows were shattered and a seven-foot hole was torn in the side of the building when a steam mangle in the Troy Laundry on Tremont street, Lynn, suddenly exploded today. John D. Nichols and George Otis, the only two people in the place at the time, were working below the mangle. They were bruised by falling planks, but were not seriously hurt.

Endorsement Is Filed by Pratt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Harvey H. Pratt of Scituate, Mass., today filed with the Department of Justice a lengthy petition endorsing his candidacy for United States District Attorney at Boston. Pratt had a long conference with Attorney-General McReynolds, and he is said to be slated to succeed United States District Attorney French.

Childs to Run for Mayor in Newton

Edwin O. Childs, son of the late Registrar of Deeds of Middlesex County, announced that he will run as an independent candidate for Mayor of Newton. He will oppose Allston Burr, the Republican machine candidate, at the polls in December.

EVELYN AND BABY IN BOSTON

MILITANT LEADER IS SET FREE

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Pankhurst was set free by the immigration authorities today as soon as they recived official word that Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti had found her not guilty of "moral turpitude," and within an hour she made a public speech before a throng that thronged the Battery.

Mrs. Pankhurst left Ellis Island on a government tug at 12:50 o'clock and landed twenty minutes later at the Battery.

She was accompanied across the bay by twenty-five ardent suffragettes, who had gone to the island earlier in the day to serenade her, and when she left the boat she found awaiting her a crowd of several hundred, mostly women, who cheered her.

When the ovation at the Battery had ended, Mrs. Pankhurst thanked the crowd for the reception it had given her and then talked at length with the newspaper men.

Slap in Lion's Face.

What has happened today is one of the greatest slaps in the face that official Great Britain has ever had in its fight against the irresistable wave of sentiment for women suffrage.

Great Britain does not want me to tell the truth. Great Britain did not want me to come to the United States, for that reason. But I am here to tell the whole truth about the suffrage workers in England. I have come here to tell everything I know about suffrage.

It is a great battle because it is for a great cause. We are being opposed bitterly in England. I believe our most bitter opponents are Premier Asquith and Home Secretary McKenna. McKenna is pig-headed, narrow minded and ignorant.

He and Asquith are doing all their power to block the suffrage movement, but their efforts remind me of Canute speaking to the sea.

Praises Her Attendants.

Mrs. Pankhurst said she had been well treated at Ellis Island and highly praised two women attendants there, intimating they were suffragists converts.

I am glad the great mass of people in the United States appreciate the true meaning of the fight I am making. I am glad you realize that it is not a fight based on selfishness or self-seeking notoriety. The action in my case was prompt and satisfactory. It was prompt, I believe, because of the great wave of protest brought forward by my being held up Saturday. I was expecting to hear at any moment from Washington when Commissioner Uhl came to me and told me I was free to go any place I liked."

DOUBT OF HER MORAL TURPITUDE WINS MRS. PANKHURST FREEDOM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Federal Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti today revoked the order of the special board of inquiry deporting Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the famous British suffragette, and directed that she be allowed to enter the country.

Commissioner Caminetti decided that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted on her own recognizance on these grounds.

First—Because of doubt on the question of moral turpitude.

Second—Because she can be

Continued on Page 4, Column 6.

CAMERA GETS THE PANKHURST SMILE

Mrs. Pankhurst, snapped in New York in a happy mood, just after she had been told that conditions pointed to her speedy release by the immigration authorities.

DOCTORS FOUND SIXTEEN GRAINS IN ADMIRAL'S BODY

Expert medical and chemical testimony of poisons and poisoning held the centre of the stage today in the great death trial drama at Plymouth.

A number of poison exhibits were introduced by the prosecution. One of these was a small box containing two and a half grains of white arsenic taken from the admiral's stomach by Professor Whitney.

Professor William F. Whitney, the famous Harvard chemist, facing Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, declared his examination of the organs of Rear Admiral Eaton had convinced him that white arsenic had been administered the admiral within from two to six hours of his death.

Ten Exhibits in Poison Trial at Plymouth Today

Those exhibits were introduced as exhibits in the Eaton death trial today:

A bottle of cologne.
A bromo seltzer bottle.
A whiskey bottle.
Package of bismuth tablets.
Box of medicine.
Box of codol.
Pepsin tablets.
Box of potassium bromide tablets.
Box of headache powders.
Contents of Admiral Eaton's pipe.

Professor Whitney testified he had found seven grains of gone white arsenic undigested in the stomach. He said he had found more than sixteen grains in the whole body.

On cross-examination some questions by Attorney Moore, of counsel for the accused widow, Professor Whitney admitted:

That he considered eleven grains of arsenic a large quantity.

That the best authorities on poisons and the best chemists of America pronounce that when large quantities of arsenic are found in the stomach, such arsenic is self-administered.

In reply to a hypothetical question of just 119 words in length, the Harvard expert gave it as his opinion the poison had been administered the admiral in more than one dose.

He also gave it as his opinion that the admiral's system had thrown off as much of the poison as was found in the body. He said the minimum fatal dose of arsenic is from two to three grains.

Identified Letter from Prisoner.

The prosecutor said that parts given out for the poison administered the admiral. The prosecutor also identified a letter introduced in evidence as one he had received four years ago from Mrs. Eaton at the time of the death of the Eaton's adopted baby boy. Mrs. Eaton had accused her husband of poisoning the child.

In the letter she refers to the admiral as dangerously insane. She charged him

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

New Low Record for New Haven Stock, 83

New Haven stock sold at a new low record this noon, touching 83. It had opened at 83¾, after closing on Saturday at that figure in Boston, and at 85¾ in New York. The setting in the local market was pertinent this morning and the lots averaged of fair size. While the stock went down, Hight were steady. New Haven bonds are now on more of a parity.

Since the Mann-Beattie Public Service Commission approved of the issue of $47,000,000 debentures, the old 6 per cent. convertible bonds have declined 5½ points and the new 6 per cent. ones a point.

Pope's Health Is Much Improved

Pontiff Receives Welsh Bishop in Audience.

ROME, Oct. 20.—During the past fortnight the condition of the Pope has improved greatly. He has resumed his audiences, and received Rt. Rev. Francis Mostyn, bishop of Menevia, Wales, who found the Pontiff looking better than ever before, bright, alert and keen.

Names O'Donnell for Holyoke Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today sent to the Senate the nomination of James O'Donnell to be postmaster at Holyoke, Mass.

Kubelik Urges Geniuses to Wed

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The person who said that marriage is death to genius is all wrong according to Jan Kubelik, the famous Bohemian violinist, who has just returned here after two years.

The wizard of the bow today gave us his six reasons for believing in marriage:

"Five little Kubeliks and Madame Kubelik.

"To have the woman whom one loves the best out of all the world always by one's side, to have her children on one's knees—that is the ideal lot for any man, be he musician, writer, painter of laborer."

Probe Conditions at Insane Hospital

Dr. Thompson of State Board on Worcester Visit.

Dr. Charles E. Thompson, secretary of the State Board of Insanity, was at Worcester State Insane Hospital today investigating a report that nurses there were complaining of overwork, poor food and inhumanity of officials to both nurses and patients.

Governor Foss is interested in the reported abuses. It was said today that officials of the institution might be called before the Executive Council.

The first report of the hospital situation came when Dr. George W. Galvin of this city told Boston Central Labor Union that thirty-six women attendants at the hospital had petitioned the State boards of health, charity and insanity (three bodies) for immediate investigation.

THE SUNDAY AMERICAN yesterday, as usual, SOLD more papers by many thousands than any other Boston Sunday newspaper PRINTED.

The NET PAID circulation gain of the AMERICAN yesterday was greater than the GROSS gain of any other Sunday newspaper.

The Sunday American guarantees over 50,000 more net paid circulation than any other Boston Sunday newspaper.

EXPRESS WAGON THIEF GETS ONE YEAR.

Before Judge Burke in the Municipal Court, today, Norman Mackenzie, 26, of 5 Cookson street, was sentenced to the House of Correction for one year for stealing two provision wagons and their contents, valued at $1,500. He pleaded guilty.

[illegible]-pposed. The prisoner was arrested by Detectives Ford and Gallagher, of 3 Lowell street, who found the [illegible] and apprehended Mackenzie.

MAYOR URGES ACTION ON CHELSEA BRIDGE.

Haste in the building of the proposed tunnel between Boston and Chelsea was urged today by Mayor Fitzgerald in a special message to the city Council. The Mayor recommended the immediate appropriation of $1,500 to defray the expenses of an investigation into the proposed plan.

HARRY THAW'S MOTHER Breaks a seven-year silence to defend her son. A wonderful article of interest to every mother, by Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw—

Exclusively in Tomorrow's (Tuesday's) AMERICAN

TRADERS' BANK AT LOWELL IS ORDERED SHUT

LOWELL, Oct. 20.—The Traders' National Bank, which also has a savings department, was closed today by order from the Comptroller of the Currency on information furnished to Bank Examiner Norwin S. Bean of Manchester, N. H., who has been working on the books several days.

Harold G. Murray has been appointed receiver for the bank.

The Traders' National was recently mentioned in connection with the closing of the Atlantic National Bank at Providence, R. I., which resulted in rigid investigation.

It is not thought that the closing of the Traders National is a reflection of general business conditions so much as a result of the Providence failure.

William F. Hills, vice-president and executive head of the Traders, gave out an optimistic statement, as follows:

"The board of directors hopes all depositors will be paid in full, but at this time I am unable to make a positive statement that such will be the fact. I feel, however, that there is no occasion for much alarm at this stage."

The Traders' National is capitalized at $200,000. It occupies a large and imposing building at Nos. 30-40 Middlesex street and Nos. 11-24 Postoffice avenue.

Clarence H. Nelson, president, is a retired contractor. The directors include some of the best known moneyed men of the city. The bank has been doing a heavy business and was considered a staunch institution.

The front of the bank is opposite the main entrance of the big Hamilton mills. Very many of the 15,000 depositors at the Traders were mill workers. Several hundred of these work in the Hamilton mills. When they saw the crowd gathering at the Traders' Bank door they became worried that they could not keep away from the bank windows. Word of the suspension spread through the Hamilton and other mills.

CAPITAL OF LOWELL BANK IMPAIRED, SAYS COMPTROLLER KANE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane, in comment on today upon the closing of the Traders' National bank at Lowell, said the bank had a series of misfortunes owing to its close relations with the Atlantic National Bank of Providence. He stated that the capital of the bank had been found badly impaired and formal notice was given to the board of directors to make good the impairment.

Under the law the bank had three months to do this, but failed, and on the expiration of the time the National bank examiner reported that the capital had not been restored and the bank was insolvent.

The last report of the condition of the bank on August 9, 1913, showed resources, loans and discounts $1,583,575; United States bonds to secure circulation and United States deposits, $214,291; bonds, securities, etc., $1,002,673; banking house and fixtures, $125,000; other real estate, $4,000; due from banks, $248,752; cash, checks, etc., $157,919; reduction fund, $10,000. Liabilities capital, $200,000; surplus and profits, $81,765; circulation notes, $100,000; due to banks, $85,278; dividend unpaid, $401; deposits, $876,767; United States deposits, $10,000.

Banker W. H. Hill Left a Million

The will of William H. Hill of Brookline, of the firm of Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers, was filed today at the Norfolk County Courthouse in Dedham. His estate is estimated at more than a million dollars. To his wife, Caroline Hogers Hill, he leaves nothing additional to what he gave her, as a dower, at the time of his marriage, $250,000. To his children he leaves $50,000 each. To his grandchildren $1,000 each and to three servants $1,000 each.

Pastor Says Sargent Paintings Are 'Libel'

Rev. Dr. Barton Calls Prophets in Boston Library "Caricatures."

Boston citizens, proud of the Public Library and all that it contains, were shocked today to learn of the opinion of the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Oak Park, Ill., that the famous Sargent paintings of the prophets are a "gross libel."

Dr. Barton said in his sermon:

"That panel is as gross a caricature as the stage exaggeration of a lean, pale aesthetic man by a white chalker.

"The row of howling dervishes it shows are gaunt and lifeless. It is a libel as much as anything can be. The prophets were virile men, and not such as ensemble for as Sargent has pictured them."

AMERICANS IN FLIGHT FROM MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—Many Americans are fleeing from Mexico City today, as the result of private warnings received from friends in the United States, telling them to get out, and especially to have the women and the children leave as soon as possible.

Persons who received these messages said they were apparently based on alleged inside information from Washington of impending trouble between the United States and Mexico. Representatives of American concerns are being recalled by their home office.

General Huerta made it known today that the presidential election will be held on October 26, as scheduled. This means that Huerta will remain in office after that date.

There are five parties in the field and each has a candidate for the presidency. No candidate can receive a majority vote. The constitution requires that the successful candidate must receive a majority. It is obvious that no one of the parties in the field in Mexico can win.

It is expected that the crisis in the relations between Mexico and the United States will come immediately after the election. Announcement will be made that the electors have failed to choose a new President and that Huerta will continue in office as "constitutional President ad interim."

The parties in the field and their presidential candidates are: Catholic, Fredrick Gamboa; Felicista, Felix Diaz; Liberal, Manuel Calero; Liberal Progressive, David de la Fuente; Anti-Reelection Vasquez Gomez.

The belief is general that the return of General Felix Diaz to power will be the signal for dangerous rioting. Huerta has taken precautions within the past few days to strengthen his grip on the army by placing commanders, upon whom he can absolutely rely, in charge of the best troops.

Foreign Minister Moheno declared today that so long as the mission of the foreign warships in Mexican waters was one of peace, his government would not object to their presence.

"We will not allow any attempt at coercion, though," he declared.

MEXICAN NUNS ARE FORCED TO FLEE CONVENT

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 20.—The story of how thirty-three Catholic nuns were driven at midnight under fire from their convent and how unarmed men were shot down for the gold in their locket, was told here today by members of a band of 351 refugees who arrived by steamer from Tampico, Mexico.

Nearly all were destitute and had suffered hardship in one form or another in the fierce guerilla warfare which is raging around Torreon. They were harassed by constitutionalists and federalists alike. Mother Mary Vincent of the Order of the Incarnate Word was in charge of the nuns who were compelled to leave $75,000 in gold behind them in their convent near Torreon. The women were sheltered at the British consulate.

Cassidy to Talk on Pure Food Campaign

"The Campaign for Pure Food—The Story of an Investigator" is the subject that Harry F. Cassidy, the AMERICAN'S pure food expert, has chosen for his address before the Boston School of Social Science in Lartimer Hall, Tremont Temple, November 24. Mr. Cassidy's talk will be one of a series designed to promote better citizenship through an understanding of social and economic conditions. Among the various speakers will be Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard, Dr. Stanton Coit of London, Professor Vida Scudder of Wellesley and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York.

Pulls Fire Alarm to Find Lost Boy

GARDNER, Oct. 20.—Thirty-three firemen aboard two auto hose trucks and the hook-and-ladder, followed by a hundred curious people, rushed to an alarm of fire from Box No. 62, corner of Emerald and Dublin streets. At the fire box stood fourteen-year-old Joe Mandarano. To Chief Hodgman, he said: "Me brother Jimmie is lost and I want you to find him." He asked somebody how he could find his brother and they told me that the firemen would help him.

Illinois Has Its First Snow Storm

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 20.—Snow fell here today for the first time this season. The temperature was near freezing and a keen northeast wind was blowing. This was the earliest snow in the history of this section of Illinois except in 1909, when snow fell on October 14.

Wind Puts Out Gas, Woman Near Death

Wind during the night blew out the gaslight in the bedroom of Mrs. Mary I. Harwell, forty-five, at No. 81 Water Hill street, Lynn. She was found by her brother, John W. McKenna, seriously ill.

Servia Promises to Quit Albania

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Servia today bowed to the will of the powers and sent a submissive note, promising to withdraw the troops from Albania at once.

JOSEPH MCCARTHY, boy deserted by motorist who had run over him in Newton. The motorist ostensibly started off with him to a hospital, but gave him $1 and dropped him.

Find Autoist Who Deserted Hurt Boy

Keep Secret Name of Man Who Paid Victim $1.

The Newton police today discovered the autoist who struck Joseph McCarthy, eight, in Nonantum square and after carrying him a mile laid him on a grass plot on Jackson road with a badly wrenched leg.

Before leaving, the autoist stuffed a dollar bill into one of the lad's outside coat pockets. Then he drove off toward Watertown.

Chief Mitchell said no complaint had yet been lodged against the autoist. He said that he would interview the man sometime today. He refused to reveal the name.

Son of Governor Ferris Poisoned

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 20.—Phelps Ferris, son of Governor Ferris, is ill at his home here as the result of taking strychnine in mistake for calomel, at night. Mr. Ferris is associated with his father in the management of the Ferris Institute. He will recover.

Mrs. La Follette to Speak on Suffrage

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the Wisconsin Senator, and Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers will speak on "Ought Women to Vote," in Huntington Hall, Wednesday evening at a meeting under the direction of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for good government.

Yale Gifts Increase, Are Now $1,418,935

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Oct. 20.—Gifts to Yale in the past year amounted to $1,418,935.84, as compared with $1,194,715.50 in the preceding year, according to the annual report of Treasurer George F. Day.

Great-Grandpa, 78, Elopes; Is Forgiven

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 20.—Captain William Rose of Linwood, N. J., seventy-eight, and a great-grandfather, eloped with Mrs. Mary E. Rucker, sixty-five, a wealthy widow of the same town, and married her in Pleasantville, N. J. They have been forgiven by their children.

DON'T SCOLD AN IRRITABLE CHILD

If little tongue is coated, surely give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and, in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Counterfeits are being sold here. Don't be fooled!

ONE MAN RULE IN CANAL ZONE, GOETHALS' PLAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

PANAMA, Oct. 20.—Colonel Goethals has given to the AMERICAN without prejudice his idea for the permanent administration and operation of the canal. But the colonel refuses positively to comment upon the failure of Washington to order a reorganization immediately.

Likewise he declines to express his opinion of the features of the plan of government by Metcalfe which meet with his disapproval. These are features which were embodied in a communication from the Governor to Secretary Garrison.

The Goethals plan is, based on the assumption that the act may not be amended to meet the Metcalfe views. It is an open secret that demands immediate action. The needs of the situation, he said, which are peculiar to the zone, require a Governor who is a military man and an engineer, and who may be qualified, therefore, to have charge of both the operation and the maintenance of the canal.

Under this Governor should be bureaus of operation and maintenance, the former in charge of an engineer, and maintenance the latter in the charge of a navy man, as maintenance is a naval function. Both of them he would have report to the Governor.

"I would have in addition bureaus of subsistence, accounts and sanitation," said Colonel Goethals to the correspondent of the AMERICAN, "and I would put the head of the operating bureau in line for the governorship, this assuring continuity and removing the zone from all possible relation to politics.

"I would have an executive secretary to care for all the civil functions, such as education, police, fire, and records. I would consolidate the railroad and canal, and direct the superintendent of the railroad to report direct to the Governor."

Billion Spent for Work on Buildings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Nearly a billion dollars was spent in building operations in the United States in 1912, according to a report issued today by the United States geological survey. Figures for 143 cities having a population of 25,000 or more total $949,809,064. New York led with $165,519,362; Chicago came second with $83,175,000; Brooklyn third, $40,537,784; Philadelphia, fourth, $36,392,405, and Los Angeles fifth, $31,367,993.

Episcopalians Vote on Bishops

Discuss Candidates in Secret Session for Five Dioceses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—In secret session the bishops of the Episcopal Church, now in convention here, today began the selection of candidates for Bishops of the dioceses of Cuba, New Mexico, Porto Rico, North Dakota and Spokane. When their selections are made they will be turned over to the House of Deputies. The deputies, who will continue the secret session, will decide on the final selections and will announce the successful candidates either tomorrow or Wednesday.

Outside of Cuba, on which no predictions could be obtained, the leading candidates are:

Spokane—Rev. Percy Penn, Wichita, Kas.

Porto Rico—Rev. Henry R. Carson, formerly archdeacon of Louisiana and now in Canal Zone.

North Dakota—Rev. Rudolph Brestell, Camden, N. J., and Rev. Thomas A. Conover of Bernardsville, N. J.

New Mexico—Chaplain Brown, former ly of New Mexico and chaplain of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish War.

$100,000 Goods in Van Alen Seizure

Customs Officials Ready to Disprove Woman's Claims.

Three trunks, seized by the Custom House authorities when she landed here from the Arabic contained dutiable goods valued at $100,000, according to the final appraisal report given out today.

This is the biggest seizure of personal effects ever made by the government. In wearing apparel alone $80,000 worth of goods were found in the trunks. The remaining $40,000 is made up of diamonds and other jewels.

The Custom House people held themselves in readiness to act on Mrs. Van Alen Thompson's claim that the seizure is illegal because she claims a residence in England, notwithstanding the fact that she owns homes at Newport and at New York.

'Fenway Hoodlum Centre'—Stockdale

"The Fenway has become the stamping ground of hoodlumism and moral offense," declared the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale at the Union Congregational Church. He expressed hope that the authorities would see to the dangers lurking before some tragedy occurs.

Harvard Seniors Make 'Yard' Popular

Senior dormitories in Harvard yard are becoming more popular with undergraduates as residences. Out of the 427 members of 1914, 304 are now domiciled in the buildings reserved for seniors. This is almost a hundred more than last year.

H. L. WILSON HITS BRYAN FOR 'PARTISAN ZEAL'

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 20.—In his letter of resignation as Ambassador to Mexico, written some weeks ago and now made public here, Henry Lane Wilson vigorously scores Secretary of State Bryan, declaring the latter advised the President badly in Mexican affairs.

He attributes Bryan's actions toward him to "pique in tempestuous haste" and to "partisan zeal."

The former minister to Mexico says in part in his letter to Bryan, written just after he had been censured for an interview criticising the English government:

"There is a just limit to patient silence and I shall not permit myself to be made the victim of a hasty and unmerited rebuke without placing on record with you my earnest and solemn protest."

The interview, he declared, could not possibly be construed as an expression of the views of this government. He continues:

"Thereupon with unbecoming haste and apparently prompted by partisan zeal you dispatched an instruction to the American ambassador in London, directing him to apologize for language uttered by me which was not in the least degree offensive.

"Thus, through pique, you have spontaneously and unjustly discredited a diplomatic officer of his government.

"That the President of the United States, * * * should lend himself to the hasty criticism of an old and tried official of the government, upon totally unwarranted and since discredited sources of information, convinced me that he has been badly advised; and that you, Mr. Secretary, who have been identified with the movement for higher and better things in this country, should, except as the result of investigation and calm consideration, find reason for the censure of a plain and truthful statement of fact which had to do solely with matters that are of record in the department of state and probably on the records of all foreign officers with representatives accredited to Mexico, by assuming an attitude which involves the correctness of the official procedure of a diplomatic officer under your control, inspires me with serious doubts as to your future course in dealing with delicate international affairs."

Yale Loses Louis Linder of 'Mory's'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Louis Linder, forty-seven, well known to Yale men throughout the country as proprietor of "Mory's," a Yale student chop house, is dead. "Louie" and "Mory's" have been a part of Yale life for years.

International Fleet to Make Canal Trip

One Hundred Warships to Be Reviewed by President In 1915.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—One hundred of the finest battleships, the greatest international fleet ever gathered in American waters, will assemble early in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal, by making a voyage to the Pacific through the new waterway. The President will go to Hampton Roads to review the fleets. The international fleet will probably be under the command of an American vice-admiral, in all likelihood Cameron McR. Winslow, who will be promoted.

Murphy Sisters to Make Debut

Miss Janet Smiley Murphy, nineteen, and Miss Louise Wilton Murphy, seventeen, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Murphy of No. 27 Cordis street, Charlestown, will be formally introduced to society at a reception and dance to be given by their parents at the Tuileries Friday evening.

Lodge Walks About House.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is reported to be on the road to recovery today. He is able to walk about his home at Beacon Point, Nahant, and hopes to get outdoors soon.

"CASCARETS" THE BEST LAXATIVE

If constipated, bilious, headachy, Stomach sour—Clean up to-night!

Get a 10-cent box now.

You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel worn out.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet; liver and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

Everything put on Sale in the Filene Automatic Bargain Basement Must be a Bargain at the FIRST Price It must sell before the automatic reductions begin (the first is 25 per cent. at the end of twelve selling days) Or We Lose

Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

Good All Wool Serge Dresses

Priced less for Women and Misses $3.75

Plaid silk collars. New drop shoulders. Button trimmed skirts. Navy, black, copenhagen.

Women's Rubbers 25c Second Quality

$5.50

Two weeks ago we had a similar lot of Sport Coats at same price. Sold them all before noon. Here's another lot of

33 Sport Coats

Ready Tuesday at 8:30 A. M.

EVEN BIGGER VALUES THAN THE FIRST LOT $5.50

Heavy mixtures—belt all around—patch pockets—large fancy buttons—misses' sizes, 14, 16 and 18. Compare them with Sport Coats at double the price elsewhere.

Girls' Wash Dresses Sizes 6 to 14 59c

Percales, ginghams, checks, large assortment of styles, many colors.

Women's Balbriggan Vests, Pants Automatically Reduced 50% to 17c Several styles

Here's a Saving for Early Comers Tomorrow:

Just 120 Black Jap Silk WAISTS, tucked open front, embroidered flat collar, long sleeves 85c

INFANTS' CASHMERE SACQUES FOR 29c White embroidery, trimmed with pink or blue.

You Have a Share in the Benefits of American Woolen Company Organization

An experienced traveler was recently advising a young artist going to Europe for a year's study.

"Spend no money on clothes," he said; "Wear your oldest American clothes and still you will be better dressed than almost everybody you see abroad." The high standards of American clothing are due directly to efficiency and organization applied on a large scale.

Most notable example is the American Woolen Company organization. With its skilled designers and workmen, modern mills, unequalled facilities and large product, this company is able to produce men's and women's fabrics of highest quality at minimum cost.

Your advantage is plain. Ask for American Woolen Company Fabrics for men and women. Insist on having them, whether from custom tailor or in ready-to-wear suit or overcoat. You are then assured of latest designs, dependable long-wearing quality and fullest value for the price you pay.

American Woolen Company Fabrics for Women's Wear include all fashionable weaves and colors. They may be purchased by the yard from dry goods and department stores and are found in high-grade ready-to-wear garments

Ask for American Woolen Company Fabrics

American Woolen Company

Wm. M. Wood, President

BOSTON, MASS.

Edna May Will Return to Stage

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Edna May, who retired years ago after her marriage to Oscar Lewisohn, is to return to the stage.

Perfect biscuit perfectly produced

Eternal vigilance is exercised by National Biscuit Company in the selection of the ingredients that enter into its products.

National Biscuit Company products are perfectly protected by being packed in attractive small tins, in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark or in the familiar glass-front cans.

Wherever biscuit are sold, there you will find the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company. Each variety, whether known as crackers or cookies, wafers or snaps, cakes or jumbles, is the best of its kind.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

DRAMATIC LOVE STORY OF HARRY AND EVELYN

CHAPTER XLIX.

"Every puny whipster,"—"Othello."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan and his men continued to discover people and circumstances which were of interest to them as prosecutors of Thaw.

They heard, among other items, of a damage suit for $20,000 which a girl had brought against Thaw and which was still pending, on the ground that he had attacked her with a whip in his apartments.

This girl-whipping performance, as it was represented in the bill of particulars in the damage suit, was a new light on Thaw.

The plaintiff in this unique suit was Ethel Thomas. According to her complaint and statements of her counsel, her experience with Thaw was as follows:

Miss Thomas met Thaw when she was only eighteen years old. This was in January, 1902, just after Harry had met Evelyn Nesbit.

Thaw was apparently fascinated by the Thomas girl, for he wrote to her and made appointments with her. The girl, according to the declarations in her damage suit, received letters from Thaw asking her to meet him at No. 304 Fifth avenue, where he had a suite of rooms in the name of "Bedford."

It will be recalled that Harry's valet who did the work of the murder was William Bedford. The presumption was that Harry took this suite at No. 304 Fifth avenue hired in his valet's name, but used it for his own irresponsible purposes.

Two samples of letters in the case, as attached to the papers filed, were as follows:

Letter from Harvey.

Dear Ethel—I am sorry I was not here Friday. If you can, call at No. 304 Fifth avenue tomorrow. Please ring Bedford bell, or if the door is open, come to the top floor of the house; but come at just eleven o'clock. Won't you write here if you cannot come? Very sincerely,

H.

The other letter, postmarked a few days later, was superscribed "Private," and read as follows:

Dear Ethel—I am awfully sorry. It was to wake up in the morning you were to come to me. Not one but 10. It was too bad. I thought you did not care for me so very much. Don't tell anyone but do come and care for me very much. I thank you. Kiss. Please answer at once, care of Bedford, No. 304, but tell no one.

The text of these letters indicated the covert nature of the appointments Thaw was making. He wanted to meet the girl in a flat hired in his valet's name, with the valet's name on the bell. He cautioned the girl to send a reply in Bedford's name, also that she should tell no one.

Ethel Thomas finally did meet Thaw by appointment, but not at his rooms. She says that he asked her to come to his apartment and that they started there.

On the way, according to the girl's allegations, Thaw stopped in a sporting goods store and bought a heavy dog-whip. Ethel Thomas, with the usual girlish chatter, asked:

"What do you want that whip for?"

"This is for a bad little girl like you," replied Harry, at which the girl laughed as a girl would at any little joke by her escort.

They walked along to No. 304 Fifth avenue and went in. But, when Thaw once had the girl inside his door, he began to beat her with the whip, as she said.

Somehow the girl managed to escape. She ran down the stairs and directly to a lawyer's office.

This immediate search for an attorney betrayed a commendable shrewdness on Ethel Thomas' part, more, indeed, than one would credit in a girl of eighteen years.

If the girl had any whip marks to show, the time to show them was when they were fresh and black and swollen, not two or three days later.

Ethel Thomas knew Senator Flynn of Alabama, who was in town. He took her to Joseph A. Shay, attorney, at No. 305 Broadway. But Shay apparently didn't care for that kind of legal business. So he turned the case over to the ever-reliable "Abe" Hummel, who could handle a damage suit of this kind as shrewdly as any lawyer engaged in that class of practice.

Hummel took the suit and became attorney of record in it. An action was filed, with damages set at $20,000. The young plaintiff declared that she "was rendered sick and sore, sustained a severe shock to her nervous system and was compelled to remain in bed two days" on account of the attack which she charged against Thaw.

The suit apparently remained dormant, until Thaw shot White. Then Attorney Shaw told Garvan about it, thinking the information might be handy for the assistant district attorney. Garvan had transcripts taken of the papers and letters, for possible use at the trial. Garvan also found that Ethel Thomas could be produced as a trial witness if desired.

Hummel in Limelight.

Garvan was particularly interested in the fact that Abe Hummel was the attorney of record for Ethel Thomas, because he was supposed to be the lawyer to the mysterious affidavit—if there was any such document—which Evelyn was said to have made against Harry in 1904.

That Hummel should figure in two such unsavory legal circumstances, both involving Thaw, struck Garvan and the public as interesting.

Garvan also added to his string of preliminary witnesses two friends of Evelyn's Bohemian days—Rose Marston and Marion Stokes. Each of these came to Garvan's cosy little consultation room on the top floor of the Criminal Courts building, to be questioned as to Evelyn's acquaintance with Thaw and White.

Rose Marston was formerly an artist's model, since graduated to the stage. She was of more robust type than Evelyn, and once posed as one of a group of figures on a series of $2 Treasury notes.

Artists sometimes used Evelyn and Rose in combination, where they wanted Evelyn's more delicate features, with Rose's more developed body.

Rose Marston was acting in Albany. She was located by Detective Bergoh and came readily to see Garvan.

Marion Stokes was an actress and a friend of Stanford White and of Evelyn. She was able to tell Garvan considerable about White's life in the theatrical set.

Miss Stokes told Garvan about one appointment she had with Stanford White which the architect never kept.

That appointment was for after the theatre on Monday night, June 25, 1906. White asked Marion Stokes to meet him at 11:30. The girl agreed readily.

But that appointment, one the girl was destined to remember all her life, was never kept. White was shot by Harry Thaw a half-hour before.

(To Be Continued.)

EVELYN IN CHINESE COSTUME

This unusual picture of Harry's wife shows her wearing a Mandarin's costume which she uses in a part of her work on the stage.

BRIEF CHARGES JEROME TRIED TO FOOL FELKER

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20.—In a new set of briefs filed with Governor Felker today, counsel for Harry K. Thaw charge W. T. Jerome with breach of faith and attempting to deceive the governor when he declared that an indictment had been returned against Thaw by the Dutchess County Grand Jury. The briefs read:

"Mr. Jerome has evidently appreciated that fact that it was important to convince Your Excellency that an indictment had been found against Mr. Thaw.

"We are confident that Mr. Jerome made this statement with the intended purpose of misleading Your Excellency as to the fact.

"It is evident from this letter that, no immediate decision having been made by Your Excellency, Mr. Jerome realized he had to withdraw from the position which he took before you on September 23. He, therefore, procured the letter which was written to Mr. Jacobs with a copy of a purported indictment which he claims was found by the Dutchess County grand jury on September 18.

"If the members of the Dutchess County Grand Jury when they were dismissed on October 9 had been allowed to state the facts which took place in their proceedings prior to that time their statements would have branded Mr. Cooper's letter, which was written on October 1, as absolutely false, and they would have also established the fact that the indictment which accompanied said letter, and which was presented to Your Excellency, was intended to mislead you, because no legal indictment had ever been found against Mr. Thaw.

"We should also expect to be able to prove that the signature of the foreman to the indictment, if obtained, was obtained erroneously.

"In view of these facts we feel justified in asking Your Excellency whether the State of New York demands the return of Mr. Thaw for the purpose of trying him for conspiracy or whether they are asking his return for the purpose of incarcerating him in at Matteawan State Hospital for the insane."

The statement is signed by Messrs. Dyer, Shurtleff and Oakes, Thaw's Granite State attorneys.

When Governor Felker was asked what he intended to do about the new briefs and the requests contained in them, he said: "I have not yet read them carefully."

ANGELA MORGAN ON EATON CASE WOMEN

By ANGELA MORGAN.

Four women stand out against the tragic background of the Eaton trial, as perhaps the most striking family group known to the court records of Massachusetts.

They are:

MRS. JENNIE MAY EATON, the defendant, whose unflagging cheer colores throughout the harrowing ordeal has been the marvel of everyone.

DOROTHY EATON, her sixteen year-old daughter, whose bravery on the witness stand won the hearts of all who saw her.

JUNE KEYES, Mrs. Eaton's older daughter, whose appearance on the stand is anticipated as the real crisis of the drama.

MRS. HARRISON, the prisoner's aged mother, the most tragic figure of all, bound by the slavery that has befallen the daughter she loves so well—a calamity that has made public the most sacred affairs of her home.

Dorothy stands forth as a type directly opposed to June's. June's temperament and her mother's are distinctly alike as the affirms, and Mrs. Harrison shows no characteristics resembling those of her daughter or her grand-daughter.

Four Distinct Types.

Four distinct types; four distinct individuals, each with an aim and a bent of her own; each moving in her own separate orbit, though all are united by one tenuity tie.

Mrs. Eaton herself, the defendant, is naturally the type of most importance in any analysis of this family group. To me, she is so baffling a puzzle, up to this point in the drama, that it is difficult for me to make a permanent analysis.

A woman indicted for poisoning her husband necessarily stands before the public in a prejudiced light. **even though, as the prosecution so carefully explained, she is legally an innocent woman until she is proved guilty.**

I aim to look at Mrs. Eaton with wholly unbiased mind, describing her exactly as she would look to me if I had never heard of her as a woman charged with murder.

Looking at her thus, I find her to be a reliant, wholesome personality the picture of health and good spirits; a woman of apparent self control and absolute poise.

Dorothy comes next in the array of types. This winsome young girl, whose appearance on the stand made a very great appeal to the court room, this fresh-hearted child—for in years she is little more than a child—who captures everyone by her loyalty, her bravery, her unfailing sweetness, is a character unique in the records of any court room scene.

Dorothy Eaton, said to have been the favored child of Admiral Eaton, has discovered to me a mind and soul of such depth and strength that I must always think of her as an astonishing revelation.

Brown eyed, tender voiced, pathetic in her position at this time, this lovely girl possesses intelligence and character which mark her as a coming woman of talent and distinction.

June Ainsworth Keyes comes next in the galaxy. So far, this vividly interesting young woman has been presented to the gaze of the court room only through the verbal painting of Assistant District Attorney Katzman. In that masterly opening address which some will forget, Mr. Katzman made a portrait of June Keyes which up to the present must stand in the minds of the court room as the only portrait of the girl now on exhibition.

June Keyes, as pointed out by the prosecution, was "the apple of her mother's eye. Mrs. Eaton thought the sun rose and set in June."

Study of June Keyes.

Mrs. Keyes is without question a striking young woman. She possesses traits that are distinctly attractive. Her large brown eyes, very wistful and sad now at this time of suspense and strain, are unusually handsome eyes. Her mouth is small and prettily moulded, her cheeks softly rounded, her coloring, when she is feeling well, is blooming like her mother's.

I should say that June Keyes has a nervous, quick, high strung temperament, that she is very emotional and prone to yield to impulse. This is the impression she made, personally, on me. June is a girl who would allow feeling rather than intellect or judgment to dominate her decisions.

Mrs. Harrison, the mother of Mrs. Eaton, is by far the most tragic of all in the group.

This proud, high spirited woman who mounted the stand with a bowed head to testify for the government against her own daughter, made a picture of real suffering such as the court room will never forget.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Ask for Legal Stamps with every Purchase

"Your Money Back If You Want It"

WOLF'S

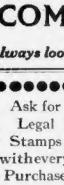
"MY CLOTHIER"

Hanover and Portland Streets

Full Stamp Books are Worth $2.50 in Goods or $2.00 Cash

Double Legal Stamps ALL DAY TUESDAY

Sale of $12.98 Silk Dresses



A fine line of Messalines and Poplins, in navy, black, copenhagen, brown and gray—good assortment of styles, coatee effect, button front or button back, lace yokes and cuffs to match, all new, crisp fall goods at only..... $9.98

Stylish $3.00 Trimmed Hats

Mostly velvets in this lot, with trimmings of silk or velvet, also fancies. All new fall millinery that is a treat at the ridiculous low price $1.98

A Rare Bargain in Silk Petticoats

Without question, the biggest petticoat value ever offered here. Plain or changeable messalines, all new shades; deep tucked flounce, good reliable quality, for Tuesday at $1.29

Lower Cost of Living

Reduced prices on account of lower rates of duty on the following articles:

Olive Oil
Many Foreign Cheeses
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits and Wafers
Citron Orange Peel Lemon Peel
Baker's Roman Meal Essences
Imported English Jams and Marmalade
French Vegetables, Spaghetti, Etc.
Cherries in Maraschino
Louit Frere's French Mustard
Scotch Oatmeal Oakey's Rouge
Bar-le-Duc Currants and Strawberries

Price list sent on application

S. S. PIERCE CO.

Importers and Grocers

Tremont and Beacon Sts., Copley Square, 156 Milk St. (Wholesale) BOSTON Coolidge Corner BROOKLINE

The Woman Who Desires Proper Fitting, Comfortable Corsets Will Appreciate the Popular

Redfern

There are two things about a corset that are absolutely essential to your well-being. You cannot feel well—you cannot appear light and buoyant unless your corset is comfortable. Your type of figure doesn't matter—that is a problem for the designer of the corset to meet. Your problem is a much easier one. All you need to do is to put yourself in the care of our corset counsel—it is her problem to select for your figure the corset that is properly designed to model your form to the lines of fashion that the corset has; that is, your figure takes on comfortably the corset shape, however extreme the fashion of corset may be for this season.

This same corset, no matter how perfectly it may shape your figure, is of no value to you unless it fits you comfortably. Since elasticity results from comfort as well as shaping, you must step off buoyantly, breathe easily and be able to bend with freedom—in other words, you must have the appearance of the easy, natural figure and still be most carefully corseted.

Redfern Corsets are not peculiar in any way. They are perfectly designed—the patterns are accurately graded, and they are made of fabrics so pliant and accurately boned that the form with the first fitting takes on the corset contour. Since we mould flesh we can change your form, but we cannot press or crowd bones or displace muscles. This is injurious to health. We can prevent a curve at the waist when it ought to be a straight line, and these corsets will give a straight line without discomfort.

OUR CORSET GUARANTEE—We Guarantee Without Any Restrictions the Satisfactory Service of Every Corset We Sell—the Length of Time That a Corset Should Wear Being Left Entirely to the Wearer's Judgment.

Prices 3.00 to 6.00

Jordan Marsh Company

EVELYN THAW Gives Her Own Version of the Shooting of Stanford White

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S BOSTON AMERICAN

OVATION GREETS BOSTON CARDINAL

Despite the heavy rainstorm Symphony Hall was filled today when the first session of the Catholic Missionary Congress was called to order by Cardinal O'Connell, general chairman of the Congress.

The delegates rose and greeted the Cardinal with repeated rounds of applause. The demonstration was repeated when the presiding officer introduced the Most Rev. John Bonzano, D.D., the apostolic delegate, who extended the greeting of Pope Pius X. to the assembled workers for church extension.

Most Rev. James Edward Quigley, D. D., archbishop of Chicago, made an impressive address in which he paid high tribute to those soldiers of the Cross, who are carrying the name of Christ and His teachings to the farthest ends of the earth.

Archbishop Quigley laid before the congress a suggestion for the organization in some centre of a National Literary Mission Bureau, which should consolidate, direct and circulate all literature bearing on Catholic missions and organize a lecture system for the purpose of sending competent speakers to talk on missionary work in all the dioceses of America.

Urges More Work.

In closing his address, Archbishop Quigley said:

"This Congress should not adjourn without adopting a plan of action that will show to the world that it has not been a mere ecclesiastical pageant, but an earnest endeavor to do our utmost to aid our missionaries at home and abroad in their glorious work. These Soldiers of the Cross, out on the battle line, are looking anxiously and hopefully to us for help. God's blessing, we know, is upon them. God's assistance is with them, but by a mysterious dispensation of the divine Providence, their progress and success seem to depend upon the prayers and sacrifices of us at home.

"How many a missionary in some distant mission, in dire need of the very necessaries of life for himself and his converts, is praying that out of this great meeting of bishops and priests and laity shall come increased means, more helpers, so that he can extend his work in proportion to the measure with which God in blessing and fructifying his labors.

To Carry the Gospel.

"Let us ask God to direct us and unite us more and more in this great cause. That He will bless and reward us for our good intentions, though we be able to give only a cup of cold water to the apostle, we have divine assurance.

"Let us then beseech Him to enlighten us and to guide us in this congress into the best way of co-operating with His ever present assistance throughout the world, until the end of time, in the preaching of the gospel of Christ to all nations, and to every creature."

The morning session was marked by a splendid speech made by one of the youngest bishops in the United States, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D. D., bishop of Toledo. He spoke on "The Spirit of the Congress."

In the course of his admirable address Bishop Schrembs laid strong emphasis on the fact that there are in the world today, "one thousand million people who never serve, who never love, who never have heard even of the name of Jesus Christ."

"For carrying the light of the gospel to this great mass of men and women and telling them of Christ's mission of love and peace and good will, the entire Catholic world has not contributed from all sources, more than $5,000,000.

"Yet today the combined powers of Europe are spending two thousand million dollars on navies and on armies whose avowed object is the destruction of that very peace which Christ, the prince of peace, came on earth to establish."

At 1 o'clock the Rev. William D. O'Brien, delivered an illustrated lecture in Horticultural Hall, on "Chapel Car Work."

Shoots Bishop While Celebrating Mass

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Oct. 20.—While conducting mass, Bishop Morel, a Roman Catholic prelate, was fired upon by James Hare, believed to be insane, and although a shot grazed his head he continued the service. Hare was arrested.

Italian Princess on 4th African Journey

ROME, Oct. 20.—Duchess Helen of Acosta, one of the Italian royal family, a Princess of Bourbon and of Savoy, started for her fourth journey across Central Africa.

Find Bodies Lost in Crash.

The bodies of Spencer Abel and William Goss, who were drowned September 28, when their power boat was sunk by a schooner, are at their home town, Beverly. Goss's body was found off Minot's Light and Abel's at Gloucester.

MILLIONS FOR WAR, LITTLE FOR PEACE, DECLARES BISHOP

One thousand million people are ignorant of the name of Christ and of His mission of peace.

Two thousand million dollars are spent by powers of Europe on navies and armies to destroy that very peace which Christ came on earth to establish. — *Bishop Schrembs at Catholic Congress today in Symphony Hall.*

Suit of Mrs. Pultz, Pier Bride, Mystery

Daughter of Supreme Court Justice and Husband Disagree.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—That Mrs. Hildegarde McKenna Pultz, second daughter of Supreme Court Justice Joseph McKenna, and her husband, John Leggett Pultz, have come to the parting of the ways became known today through an answer filed in the county clerk's office to an action brought by Mrs. Pultz. She met her husband-to-be at Narragansett Pier. The answer does not set forth the cause of action.

Miss McKenna was married to Pultz on February 21, 1906. President Roosevelt was one of the wedding guests. Chief Justice Fuller, Admiral Dewey and the entire Supreme Court circle were also present.

Wife Promises to Cook Soup Better

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The wife's promise to cook better chicken soup led to the reconciliation in court, Jacob Sherr, seventy-two years old, was sued for alimony by his wife, who is forty-eight years old. Their principal trouble seemed to be that Mrs. Sherr could not prepare chicken soup to suit him.

Orders That Pupils' Parents Be Studied

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 20.—Sandusky school teachers are displeased because J. F. Hedg, new superintendent of the city schools, has let it be known they must visit every home represented within their respective classrooms to study the pupils' relatives.

Billings Buys Stock Farm for $1,000,000

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 20.—It became known today that C. K. G. Billings of New York and Cleveland, has purchased Curls Neck Farm in Henrico County from the estate of Charles Senff for more than $1,000,000. It is understood Mr. Billings will breed race horses.

Crowd Hall to Hear Melba Sing

Two Hundred Spectators Allowed to Sit on Platform.

By FREDERICK JOHNS.

If there is something meancholy about the autumn of great artists, there are also compensations, for Autumn is the season of harvest. Madame Melba may have some such thought as she faced a multitude yesterday afternoon. It is doubtful if Symphony Hall ever held as many people as squeezed in out of the rain. After every seat had gone and all available standing room, more than two hundred people were allowed to occupy the platform, leaving only a narrow lane for the artists.

Melba was assisted by Edmond Burke, a baritone base whom she has discovered, Marcel Moyse, flutist and Gabriel Laperre accompanist.

There never was such a glorious voice as that of Melba in her prime, and though time has certainly made ravages into her high voice, it has taken nothing from her lyric range. I know of no one else who could possibly sing the Addio aria from "Boheme" or the "Ave Marie" from "Otello" with such unblemished lovliness of tone and such perfection of art.

Edmond Burke has a big voice that for some reason is not very impressive.

John Philip Sousa Visits Boston Again

John Philip Sousa, America's foremost bandmaster, visited Boston last night and with his band appeared before a big audience at the Colonial Theatre.

The concert was one of the best ever given in the city. Of course, the leader was the same Sousa. The program was varied and music lovers were given everything from ragtime to Verdi. Mr. Sousa will appear at the Colonial next Sunday evening and then bid farewell to Boston for another year.

Sam Felton to Wed Club Girl Tomorrow

In what might be termed a "football wedding," one of the finest football players ever developed in the history of Harvard, is to be married tomorrow to Miss Anne Nelson of the Back Bay. The ushers will all be team-mates of Felton on the championship Crimson eleven of last year.

Society as well as the gridiron will be represented, for Miss Nelson is prominent in the Back Bay smart set and a member of the exclusive Chilton Club.

Lady Cook Meets Suitor of Long Ago

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Lady Cook of London, formerly Tennessee Claflin, who half a century ago shocked the world by her exposition of Eugenics, has since her arrival here, received visits from an old gentleman, a member of a distinguished family, who courted her fifty years ago. Lady Cook refused to disclose his identity. She is seventy-eight.

Inventor of Cold Storage Dies Poor

PARIS, Oct. 20.—"Poor I have lived, poor I die," murmured Charles Tellier with his expiring breath today. Tellier, eighty-five years old, inventor of the cold storage system, recognized too late as a great genius, lay in a mean room, where he died after fifteen hours of agony.

Angler Finds Coin of 1875 in Mackerel

REDONDO BEACH, Cal., Oct. 20.—Harry Martin, Omaha, Neb., while fishing, pulled in a large green-back mackerel. Martin discovered in the fish a silver coin of 1875.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MRS. FLORENCE STURTEVANT TAPLIN, wealthy Manchester, N. H., girl, and Harry Woolson Taplin of Beacon street, whom she is suing for divorce.

Taplin Suit Real Back Bay Sensation

Wealthy Wife Charges Husband Struck Her Several Times.

The one big topic under discussion in the clubs and homes of Back Bay society today was the filing of a suit for divorce by Mrs. Florence Sturtevant Taplin against her husband, Harry Woolson Taplin, of No. 942 Beacon street.

The marriage of the young Princeton graduate and the wealthy Manchester, N. H., girl was solemnized during an elopement to Pawtucket April 4, 1908. It was supposed that they were devoted until a short time ago when Mrs. Taplin left her husband and went back to Manchester. Both are well known in society and the filing of the divorce suit has caused a sensation.

Mrs. Taplin accuses her husband with cruelty and neglect to provide. She charges that he struck her several times.

Offer Reward for Lynn Boy, Lost Year

Fifty dollars reward is offered for information leading to the discovery of the whereabouts of fifteen-year-old Israel Kramer, by his father, Samuel Kramer, of No. 73 Wyman street, West Lynn. Father and mother have been conducting a search lasting a year with no results, and once more appeal to the Boston AMERICAN to aid in the search.

The boy is fifteen years of age, five feet tall, weighs about ninety pounds, has blue eyes and dark brown hair and a ruddy complexion.

Katherine Elkins Stocks Trout Run

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Miss Katherine Elkins has opened a trout-run on her beautiful place at Elkins, W. Va. She has been successful in getting a fish car from the government fish hatchery at White Sulphur Springs, to put a lot of brook trout in the streams.

PANKHURST TO STAY IN U. S. ONLY A MONTH

Continued from First Page.

prosecuted in the United States courts if she violates law.

Third—Because she can be deported if she violates the law.

Caminetti's decision at the close of a conference held between high government officials today to determine whether Mrs. Pankhurst should be allowed to enter the United States or whether she should be deported "as an undesirable alien."

Reeves' Successful Plea.

Herbert R. Reeves, the attorney engaged by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to defend Mrs. Pankhurst, against the order for her deportation, made his argument before Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti. The commissioner was assisted by A. W. Parker, chief of the law division of the Bureau of Investigation.

Reeves declared that the contention of counsel for Mrs. Pankhurst was that the acts of which she had been convicted in England were neither felonies nor misdemeanors, and therefore did not involve the question of moral turpitude. He said:

Reeves' Argument.

We submit that the acts of which this lady was convicted do not constitute crime or moral turpitude. She has been convicted five times, three of which were in connection with her attempts to present to Parliament petitions demanding woman suffrage.

These attempts resulted in disorder. The other two convictions were on charges of conspiracy, one on a charge of conspiracy to incite to rebellion and the other conspiracy to destroy property. In neither of the last two named cases was she permitted to serve the sentence imposed on her.

Commissioner Caminetti asked if it were not true that Mrs. Pankhurst had served part of the sentence and Lawyer Reeves replied in the affirmative. Reeves contended that all her acts were committed for the sake of gaining the right of suffrage for women and as such were of a political nature. He continued:

Even those who oppose the principle of woman suffrage cannot claim that that is a base or vile thing so as to involve moral turpitude.

Calls Offences Purely Political.

Reeves then went into a long discussion of the immigration laws in an attempt to show that the acts of Mrs. Pankhurst, complained of, were purely political.

This lady has never been accused of any act of personal violence. If she has been guilty of any crime at all she has been merely guilty of inciting to violence through her speeches and her lectures, that is, by arousing her women hearers to action leading to violence. This woman suffrage movement is undoubtedly a rebellion on the part of women to assert their rights.

Reeves here informed the commissioner that he could furnish a new witness to show just how vicqious Mrs. Pankhurst's lectures in England were and what effect they had on her women listeners. Caminetti said that he could not take any such testimony and that if counsel wished any such testimony the case must be referred back to the immigration board at Ellis Island. Reeves said he did not care to take such a step. He continued:

Counsel have every confidence in the outcome of this case, feeling that the Department of Labor will reverse the immigration board at Ellis Island. If you will make a ruling adverse to this lady, we ask you to admit her under bond, so that she may fulfil contractual obligations.

To Return November 27.

Reeves then retailed a list of the cities that Mrs. Pankhurst expected to appear in on the lecture platform. This speaking schedule would keep Mrs. Pankhurst in this country until about November 25. He then read a telegram from Miss Wickham, who has charge of Mrs. Pankhurst's affairs in this country saying that passage had been engaged for Mrs. Pankhurst's return to England on the steamer Majestic, which sails from New York November 27.

If you will refuse to order her exclusion and will use your discretion in letting her land, as you did in the Lloyd case, I assure you she will not violate the laws of this country and she will not be a menace to peace or property.

Wife Slept for Two Years Fully Dressed

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Edmund Edmundsen in a divorce complaint said she has been forced to sleep fully clothed for two years in order to make a quick exit in case her husband attempted her life when he came home intoxicated.

Policeman Let Out on Flirting Charge

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—If Policeman Michael Rasmussen had said, "Where'd you get the dimpy optics?" when he met pretty Miss Margaret Meany, he might be retaining his job. But he said: "Ah, sure, sparkling black eyes." So he was discharged for flirting.

Son Is Born Beside Father's Open Grave

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Life and death touched hands for an instant at Mount Greenwood Cemetery, for a few minutes after the body of Bruce Merrick was lowered in the grave there was born to his widow another Bruce Merrick.

Ancients Used Hot Stones to Boil Water

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 20.—One of the latest discoveries of antiquaries was divulged to the anthropologists at the British Association of Scientists by T. C. Cantrell, who explained that in primitive days water was boiled by means of heated stones.

Harder for Lean to Be Good Than for Fat, Bishop Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — Bishop Qualle of the Methodist church has compiled some statistics on fat and lean men. He said:

"Man, when he is lean, takes himself too seriously and squeaks when he walks. He is wicked and has not half the chance the fat man has of being good. Laughter, the gift of the fat man, is the mark of humanity. Women can laugh easier for they have a subject, to wit, the men."

THINK ARRESTS SOLVE EXPRESS WAGON THEFTS

With the arraignment of two men in court today and the impending arrest of a third the Boston police are confident they have solved the mystery surrounding numerous thefts of express wagons and other vehicles, laden with merchandise valued at thousands of dollars, in different parts of the city during the past month.

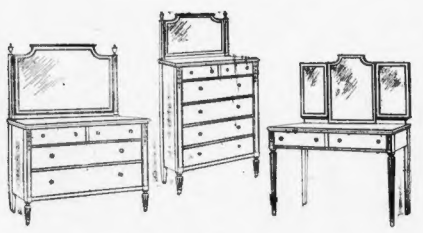
Norman McKenzie of Causeway street, West End, was arraigned charged with stealing outfits valued at more than $1500, and Frank Cavill, who conducts a grocery store at No. 3 Leverett street, West End, charged with receiving property alleged to have been stolen by McKenzie. A warrant was sworn out today for the third man. Much of the stolen property has been recovered.

Cavill attempted to kill himself with a revolver in the presence of his wife when Special Officer Ramsey arrested him. Ramsey wrenched the gun out of his hand. McKenzie, the police say, has confessed.

DID YOU EVER

Think what it means to have over 400,000 people read your ad? It is almost a certainty that there will be hundreds who are just the ones that you want to reach. American "Want Ads" are "Head for Profit" and "Used for Results."

Chamber Furniture of Character



A Chamber Set of richly veined mahogany is shown above. The picture gives, in pure outline, some idea of the design, but only a faint conception of its real beauty and the delicacy of its carvings. The twin beds to match have cane panels. The set of 5 pieces for $198, or individually:

Carved Mahogany Bureau	55.00
Carved Mahogany Chiffonier	50.00
Carved Mahogany Toilet Table	38.00
Carved Mahogany Twin Beds, each	55.00

COLONIAL CHAMBER SET—Of solid mahogany:
Bureau, 30 inches wide 98.00
Chiffonier, with mirror 95.00
Toilet Table, with triplicate mirror. 72.00
Full Size Bed 68.00

MAHOGANY BUREAU—Colonial, with carved pineapple post caps 39.00

CHEVAL GLASS—Of solid mahogany, 20x50-inch oval mirror 28.50

PRINCESS MAHOGANY DRESSER—Swell front, large mirror, dust-proof drawers 35.00

CURLY BIRCH BUREAU—Serpentine front, six drawers 35.00

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS — Showing choice birdseye grain, serpentine front, oval mirror 37.50

BUREAUS—Of Circassian walnut, handsomely marked grain, five drawers, oval mirror 58.00

WALNUT TOILET TABLE — With beveled top, to match above bureau .. 36.00

COLONIAL POST BED—Heavy posts and foot rail, pineapple posts, full or single sizes 45.00

SHERATON SET—With broad and narrow inlaid stripes, high-grade construction:
Bureau 65.00
Chiffonier 63.00
Toilet Table 48.00
Desk 36.00
Twin Beds, each 50.00

Jordan Marsh Company

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CONTEST ENDS TOMORROW

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

No. 57. What Scottish ruler reigned when the mines of America was first mentioned in print, and what were the chief events in the history of Russia during his reign?
No. 58. What were the chief events in the career of the Boston ruler who was born in the same year that a French king's bride entered the Netherlands?

(Hold all answers until the end of contest, as directed in Contest Rules, which appear each week in the Sunday AMERICAN.)

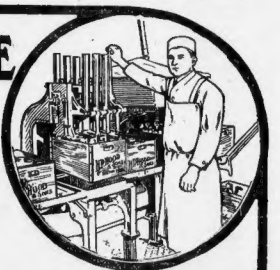
THE WORLD'S HISTORY AT A GLANCE COUPON

Cut out this Coupon and present it at the American Promotion Department, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, with 98 cents and secure a copy of this Bargain Book. If ordered by mail, include 20 cents for shipping charges.

MONDAY, OCT. 20

Full instructions about sending answers will be printed in tomorrow's Evening American.

HOOD'S—THE SAFE MILK



The process of bottling *Hood's Milk* is strictly guarded against possible contamination.

White-capped and white-clothed experts operate the mechanical devices by which the perfectly pasteurized milk is measured into sterile bottles and sealed with sanitary discs.

This is the kind of specialization that has made Hood's Milk the standard of purity and palatability for 67 years, although

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN UNSAFE MILK

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The Public Is Cordially Invited to Visit Any of Our Milk Depots

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THE STRIKE AT MICHIGAN COPPER MINES

We reprint the following in somewhat condensed form from the Daily Mining Gazette of October 14

CALUMET AND HECLA MINING COMPANY — QUINCY A. SHAW, President

The committee appointed by the Copper Country Commercial Club to investigate the strike situation in the copper country, yesterday made its report to Governor W. N. Ferris. John W. Black, a member of the committee, delivered the report in person to the chief executive. The report is the outcome of a suggestion of Governor Ferris, made several weeks ago that the local organization of business men present an unbiased statement of the general local situation to the people of the State. The report to the Governor was signed by John W. Black, Edward Ulseth and Henry L. Baer, the special committee, and by all the members and officers of the Copper Country Commercial Club.

In summing up its conclusions the committee finds that the mine managers will not recognize the Western Federation of Miners, that no minimum wage scale can be applied in justice to all of the mines, that the one-man drill has come to stay, that the eight-hour working day will be in operation in every mine in this district by next January, that a system for grievance and complaint hearings will be arranged, the mine managers agreeing to set aside a day or half-day each week for that stated purpose, agreeing also to investigate and adjust every legitimate grievance with all possible speed, that no discrimination will be made against men presenting complaints.

An elaborate comparison is made of living conditions here and in the Butte camp. Comparatively few houses are owned by the companies except for the bosses. Six-room houses that rent for $28 a month in Butte rent for $5 on the mine locations here. Tables showing the difference in the cost of meats and groceries are given. Meats show an average excess in price of 25 per cent., and in groceries the excess in the price in Butte is 34 per cent. Hard coal in Butte is $10 per ton and in Michigan $8. On an average, and summing up just the necessities and not the considerations such as free water, practically free hospital and medical attendance and any number of detailed advantages enjoyed by the company employes here over those in Butte, there is an average difference amounting to one dollar per shift in favor of living conditions in the Michigan mines.

One of the most interesting features is an actual table of wages including every mine in the district for the six months period just previous to the strike. These figures are taken from the company books. They show the average wage, for all mines, to be $3.20 per shift for miners, $2.63 for trammers and $2.98 average for both miners and trammers. Another table taken from the books of the Calumet & Hecla subsidiaries shows an average wage of miners for the month of May this year to be $3.47, 14 per cent. drawing over $4 per shift and the same percentage under $3, running from $2.50 to $3. A similar table on trammers' wages from this corporation and subsidiaries shows an average of $2.83. The average for miners on the conglomerate lode is $3.07 and contract trammers $3.40 for first six months of 1913.

The report follows in condensed form:

His Excellency, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir: Herewith the special committee, appointed by the Copper Country Commercial Club, to investigate strike conditions in the copper mining district of Michigan, begs leave to present to you its report.

Within a day or two after its appointment, the committee waited upon the managers of the various mines in the district with the request that they throw open to the committee all the information that they might have relative to working conditions in their mines, and with the further request that the committee might have free access to the books and documents, the plants and underground workings of the various companies, so that it might verify and prove for itself any statement for the boss which might embody in its report. These requests were at once cheerfully granted by every manager in the district.

The committee then located an office at Calumet, that being understood to be the centre of the strike zone, and being the place where the Western Federation of Miners had established its headquarters. Notice was inserted in the various newspapers in the county calling attention to the general public, to the strikers, and to workingmen of all conditions, that the committee would be in attendance at its office for the purpose of hearing the statements and complaints of the various parties. This notice was inserted in six newspapers printed in the following languages: English, Finnish and Austrian.

In addition to the publication of this notice, an invitation was personally extended by the committee, through one of its members, to the vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. C. E. Mahoney, who has been in Calumet in charge of the strike since its inception, to present, by himself or through any of the members of his organization, all the facts touching the grievances upon which was based the calling of the strike. Later on a second invitation was personally extended to Mr. Mahoney to furnish to the committee the above data and a statement of conditions in the copper country, which the Western Federation of Miners was seeking to better. This information has not been furnished to the committee and the particular reason for refusing, as given by Mr. Mahoney, was his objection to the wording of the resolution by which the committee was appointed.

In its visits to the various mining locations the committee has interviewed a great many men belonging to the various factions, some of them being members of the Western Federation of Miners, some of them being non-union men. The committee took occasion to examine the pay rolls of the various companies and to check over and verify the wage statements and other data which are included in this report, in order that any statement made herein could be relied upon as being absolutely correct.

At the present time there are employed by the various mining companies on surface, machinists, molders, railway engineers, brakemen and others, who belong to the various unions and to organizations of their particular crafts. Up to the time of the present strike men were not discriminated against because of their membership in the Western Federation of Miners or any other miners' union, and many men, undoubtedly, were at work in the district, underground, who belonged to the Western Federation of Miners. Since the beginning of the present strike, however, every one of the managers of the mining companies operating in the district has announced that hereafter no member of the Western Federation will be employed, and it may be stated at this point that each of the managers of the various companies has also stated, both to this committee and to representatives of the Federal Department of Labor and the Governor of the State, that they will under no circumstances recognize in any manner that particular organization.

When requesting this committee to give their reasons for this arbitrary attitude, the mining managers stated as their reason the record of the Western Federation, as they understood it, in other camps previous to the trouble in this district. They pointed out, in particular, the record of the Federation in the strike carried on by it in the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho in 1894, the strike carried on by it in the Cripple Creek and other mining districts of Colorado from 1894 to 1904, and took the stand that in their refusal to recognize or meet with the Federation they were justified by the facts as proved by them, that every labor dispute in which the Western Federation had taken a part was accompanied by bloodshed and violence.

The committee has also investigated thoroughly the question as to whether or not there existed in the Copper District of Michigan a "blacklist" of any kind and whether discharge from one company would affect the possibility of obtaining re-employment with some other company. On this point the committee finds that, beyond any question, there has never existed, in recent years at least, any agreement of any kind between the various companies, nor has there existed any blacklist of employees. The committee has found, as a matter of fact, that employees discharged by one company have found ready employment with the other companies, and in one instance found that an employee discharged by a mining captain, on account of a fight, within a few days, was re-employed by a captain of another shaft of the same mine.

Welfare Work

The copper mining companies of the Michigan Copper District have uniformly pursued the policy of attempting to look after the welfare of their employees along certain well defined lines.

Medical Attendance and Hospital Service

All of the companies operating undertake to provide medical attendance and hospital service for the employees and their families. A charge of one dollar per month for married men and fifty cents per month for single men is made for this service. This service includes the attendance of physicians upon the employee and any member of his family, and embodies the supplying of all medicines and prescriptions free of charge, and the use of the company hospital when required. This charge also pays for surgical attendance for employees or members of their families, whenever necessary. Charges are made by the various companies for hospital service after a certain period of time at moderate rates. The companies have built and equipped splendid hospitals and have supplied corps of physicians against whom no complaint or charges have been made, as far as the committee has been able to ascertain. Without exception, the medical attendance and hospital service has gone on to the men on strike during the entire time the strike has been on, without charge. At the present time a new hospital is being erected at Calumet by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at an estimated cost of $250,000. This hospital is to be equipped with every modern appliance conducive to efficiency and the comfort of the patients.

Employees' Aid Fund.

At almost all of the mines there have been established Employees' Aid Funds, the purpose being to assist employees in cases of injury or sickness. Employees become members by contributing to the fund monthly. The usual charge is fifty cents per month. The company administers the fund, usually through a committee of the members elected by the members themselves. In some instances, the Mining Company has donated to the fund an amount equal to that contributed by the men. In case of disability through sickness or accident, the aid fund pays the member a stated amount, usually one dollar per day, during disability, and, in case of death, a stated amount is paid to the widow or dependants.

In case of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and its subsidiary companies, the Ahmeek, Allouez, Osceola, Centennial, Tamarack, Laurium, LaSalle, Isle Royale and Superior Companies, the aid fund systems were revised on September 1, 1912 (when the Michigan Workman's Compensation Act went into effect) so as to apply only to cases of sickness or injury incurred not in the course of employment, and those companies at that time also incorporated a rule that, in case of death from sickness or such injuries, the Company would donate two hundred and fifty dollars to the widow or dependants of the deceased.

As the present strike seems to be centred upon the Calumet & Hecla Company, and as most of the statements and claims made by the strikers have been directed against that company, the committee has investigated conditions at the Calumet & Hecla mine to a greater extent than at any of the other mines, and can give a more detailed history of the welfare work carried on by that company. Some of the institutions maintained by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company are duplicated by the other companies, but a resume of welfare work by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company will give a fair idea of the policy of the mining companies in the Michigan copper district. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company maintains the following institutions for the welfare of the employees:

Public Library.

The company had built a substantial library building and equipped it with some thirty-five thousand volumes. The books are carefully selected and comprise works in various languages and literature which may be of interest to the employees. The library is free to any resident of Calumet township, which includes not only the employees of the Calumet & Hecla mine, but of several other mines; namely, North Kearsarge, South Kearsarge, Wolverine, Centennial and Laurium, besides the population in the two villages of Red Jacket and Laurium.

Bath House.

The company built at a cost of fifty thousand dollars a modern bathhouse, containing tubs, showers and a swimming pool twenty-six feet by forty feet. For the use of the bathhouse a charge of two and one-half cents per bath is made, except in the case of the women's department, which is free to women and also children, who must be accompanied by an adult attendant. The charge of two and one-half cents, it is claimed, is every month by the cost of washing the towels and in no way compensates for the operation of the bathhouse proper. The bathhouse is designed in two sections to take care of both the men and women of the community.

Pension Fund.

In 1904 the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company established a pension fund. Certain employees who had attained the age of sixty years or more and who had been in the company's employ twenty years or more, were retired on a pension proportionate to their length of service and their wages. These pensions have run from nine dollars per month to thirty-eight dollars per month. The total amount paid to date is something over eighty-one thousand dollars.

Free Fuel Distribution.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has for many years given free wood, upon request, and in many cases coal, when circumstances justified it, to employees who had been unfortunate in any of many different ways, and to any with a very large family to support and no income but the man's wages, and to the widows and families of deceased employees. The steaming cost alone of the wood delivered is in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars per month.

Voluntary Relief Fund.

In May, 1892, the company initiated a voluntary relief fund from which monthly payments to widows or orphans of deceased employees who lost their lives from either sickness or accident while in the employ of the company, were made. The relief fund is started with each widow, whose circumstances seem to require it, shortly after the death of the husband, and continues until it is not necessary. Payments have been made for as long as twelve years in one case, and in one case over twelve hundred dollars has been paid to a widow in less than four years, when she remarried. One hundred and eight widows or orphans (only a few of the latter) have been paid from this fund, to date, $29,292.00.

Churches and Schools.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, as well as other mining companies operating in the district, have donated liberally to the churches in the community. In the Calumet district there are some thirty odd churches to which the company has contributed the sum of $35,762.00. The companies have also given free sites for all churches on their locations, and in Calumet the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has given a free site to the Young Men's Christian Association and has also made a donation to the association.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has built and now owns ten school buildings which it rents to the school district at Calumet at a moderate rental. It has built and equipped a high school and manual training school which is the equal of anything in the State. The cost of these school buildings and equipment is in excess of $350,000.00 and the rental charged amounts to a trifle over 3 per cent. per annum on the investment. Other companies operating in the district have assisted in the upbuilding of the school system to a proportionate extent.

Safety Measures.

In the course of the investigation made by the committee it was made quite apparent that the managements of the different mines have given considerable attention to the problem of prevention of accidents. Mining is, of course, a hazardous enterprise, and it is a generally accepted fact by those in control of the mining industries, that the matter of safeguarding the employees is a good and sound business policy. The committee was particularly impressed by the efforts made by some of the management to convince all of their employees, bosses and officers, of this fact, of the importance of taking proper precautions to prevent accidents. Following are samples of slips which were sent out with the pay checks to all employees of a number of companies at different times, impressing upon them the necessity for care and the fact that the company desired above all things to make safety the first consideration. In addition to this all of the officers and bosses are instructed to urge upon them at all times the necessity of keeping in mind the idea of "Safety First." The committee is convinced that the mining companies of the copper district of Michigan are trying to do everything to make this industry as safe for its employees underground as is possible.

Calling Out of State Troops.

The beginning of the strike was attended with violence, especially at Calumet, and the Sheriff's force of only a considerable number of employees and deputy sheriffs, who had been sworn in to guard the various properties, were assaulted, the entire deputy force of the county was disorganized and the sheriff left without an adequate force to cope with the situation. These facts are substantiated by the action of the sheriff of Houghton County in appealing to the Governor of the State for the aid of State troops in restoring peace and stamping out lawlessness, which appeal was sent in during the night of July twenty-third. On the twenty-fourth the Michigan National Guard was ordered to the copper country. This committee has no hesitation in saying, from its investigation and from the personal knowledge of the members of the committee, that the Governor of the State was absolutely justified in dispatching the State troops to the copper country at the time when he did, and this committee has endorsed the words of the Highest commendation for the prompt action which the Governor took at that time.

Injunction.

On the twentieth day of September a bill of injunction was filed by the mining companies against the Western Federation of Miners and all of its members, in the circuit court for the twelfth judicial circuit. At the same time an application was made to the circuit judge for a temporary injunction. This injunction was issued and, in brief, restrained the Western Federation of Miners, the various local unions and all of their members from in any manner interfering with, molesting or disturbing workmen in the employ of the companies or those who might desire to work, by way of threats, persuasion, coercion or intimidation, from picketing in and about the vicinity of the mines, from interfering with free access of employees from their homes to the mines and from their return to their homes, from gathering and parading in large numbers in the vicinity of the mines during the morning and evening hours when employees are going to or coming from their work.

Previous to the time the injunction was issued, it was customary for the strikers to parade at the various mining locations during the early morning hours when the workmen were going to their work, and a number of clashes had taken place in the streets of the various villages and mining locations. The injunction has practically put an end to these disturbances during the hours when the parades took place and undoubtedly prevented the greater portion of the rioting and lawlessness. Numerous arrests have been made, but very few cases have been brought to trial, and of those brought to trial, but a very limited number had resulted in convictions. After the injunction was issued there ensued a period of comparative quiet, as it appeared that the injunction was very generally obeyed. With a few exceptions the early morning clashes between the strikers and non-strikers "were done away with, and the community had assumed, to some extent at least, the aspect of having some respect for law and order. Application was immediately made by the Western Federation of Miners, through its attorneys, for the dissolution of the injunction, and on Monday, the twenty-ninth of September, the matter was brought on for hearing, and the injunction was dissolved. With the dissolution of the injunction the rioting and lawlessness of former days was repeated with increased vigor. Parades and picketing were resumed and in Keweenaw county, where the Allouez, Ahmeek and Mohawk mines are located, a state of lawlessness broke out which absolutely baffled the civil authorities.

Necessity for Troops in Strike Zone at Present Time.

On Monday evening a railroad train, conveying men to the Ahmeek mine, was attacked by rioters and stones were thrown and many shots were fired and the train was compelled to run back to Calumet without delivering the men. The men were sent to Ahmeek on Tuesday morning at an early hour in automobiles. The distance from Calumet to Ahmeek is eighteen miles. The automobiles were fired upon on their way down and also on the way back when empty except for the chauffeurs. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, an automobile containing four men who were going on a hunting trip, ran through a fusillade of shots on the way from Allouez to Ahmeek, many of which lodged in the car and some of which struck the occupants of the car without, however, doing them much damage.

On Monday morning, the sixth of October, an employee of the Ahmeek company, while on his way to work, was stopped by ten men and requested to show his union book. On replying that he had no book one of the men attempted to take hold of him and he broke away and ran for his life, during he was fired upon twice, the second shot taking effect and passing through his hip. As he fell the ten men ran away, leaving him lying on the ground.

Labor Conditions.

The committee, in addition to investigating the facts relative to living conditions in the copper district, the history of the strike and the necessity for maintaining the troops and other data herein before given, have gathered various demands and grievances upon which the Western Federation of Miners seem to have based the strike.

Demands.

1. A demand for the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners.

2. A demand for either the abolishment of the one-man drill or the working of two men on each drill.

3. A demand for a minimum wage of three dollars for trammers and three dollars and fifty cents for miners.

4. A demand for an eight-hour working day.

Grievances.

1. The claim that men are not treated with justice and decency by the petty bosses employed in the mines.

2. That the men have no adequate way of presenting grievances to the various bosses and that any attempt incurring the displeasure of the minor bosses and undergoing discrimination and possible discharge for making complaints.

The committee has tried to investigate and ascertain, in so far as they can be obtained, with relation to the foregoing demands and grievances, and presents the same herewith:

1. RECOGNITION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.—The record of the Western Federation of Miners upon which the mine managers base their refusal to treat with that organization, is a matter of history which the committee can not enter upon. Whether the mine managers are justified in the stand they have taken relative to recognition of this organization is one which must be left to public opinion. The fact remains, and the committee is thoroughly convinced of this, that the mine managers of the Copper Country District of Michigan will not recognize the Western Federation of Miners and therefore any further discussion of that subject would be useless.

2. THE ONE MAN DRILL.—It is claimed by the Western Federation of Miners and its members that the one man drill, so-called, has placed a burden upon the miners in the copper mines of Michigan which is not commensurate with the wages paid. In this connection, in order to clarify the situation, it may be stated that drilling originally was done by hand. The purpose of the drill in mining work is to drill holes into which the powder is afterwards charged for blasting. In the early days of mining this work was done by two or more men, one of the men holding the drill while the other or others acted as strikers. As the mining industry developed, a power drill was introduced which was operated by two men. The introduction of the first power drill operated by two men met with the same resistance which is now being offered to the one man drill. The claim was made that it would put a great many men out of employment, which basic claim is also made at the present time in reference to the one man drill.

The one man drill has resulted in a decided increase in efficiency, which with further experience, will increase and will result in not only lower costs, but in higher wages to the men. What is more, the drill is popular with the good miners and any sentiment against it is made from without. Any attempt to return to the two-man drill would be a backward step in industrial progress, and would work untold hardship to this district in its competition with other copper producing districts. It is as little to be thought of as the elimination of any other labor saving device. If copper mining in Michigan is to be a progressive and permanent industry, the men must adapt our methods anew to be able to work deposits of a still lower grade than have been worked up to the present time, and the one-man drill and the further possible increase in the efficiency of one man is the most important step now before us.

This committee, in order to understand the drill and its workings, inspected the drill at work underground in four of the mines. The one-man drill, as heretofore talked to men operating it. They operated it themselves, they saw the drill taken down and set up. The committee talked to a number of miners who were operating one-man drills, and in each case found any specific complaints against its use.

On its trips underground the committee took occasion to ascertain whether or not the claim was made that the mines were working in accordance with the law passed at the recent session of the Legislature in reference to the one-man drill, namely the act providing that men operating these machines should not be stationed more than one hundred and fifty feet from the place where other employees were at work, and the committee found, as a matter of fact, that the mining companies generally were operating in accordance with this act.

From its investigation the committee has concluded that the one-man drill in this district is an economic necessity and that the mining companies operating in the district will insist on continuing its use.

The committee quotes herewith from a letter received by it under date of September 29, 1913, from one of the mining engineers of the property of the Calumet & Arizona mine.

"The company has in operation at the present time 100 one-man drills, which is 90 per cent. of the total number of machine drills in development work. Sixty-five of these drills were purchased during the last four months. The miners' base on complaints to make relative to the one-man drill is the majority of cases prefer these to any larger drill. The one man drill will no doubt replace all other larger drills in the near future. I cannot understand why the Michigan miners should object to the drill when the Butte miners can find no fault whatever."

3. MINIMUM WAGE.—From the tables and information given in the earlier part of this report, showing the varying conditions and different mines, the contrast in the copper contents per ton of rock mined by the different companies, the costs of mining in the different mines, the fact that a general, flat minimum scale of wages applied to all of the mines of the Michigan copper district cannot be put into effect without working injustice both to the operator and to the employee. The injustice to the operator comes in the fact as demonstrated, that those companies which are now operating at a loss and those companies which will operate at a loss at the average price of copper, will either have to be able to operate at a greater loss or close down their mines. Several of the companies now operating, if the minimum wage demanded by the Western Federation of Miners went into effect, would have to go out of business and cause, of course, the throwing out of employment of a great many men. On the other hand, a uniform scale of wages doing away with the contract system among the miners and trammers would work hardships upon a large body of the employees who now earn wages in excess of the scale advocated by the Western Federation of Miners.

The real question, of course, is whether or not the men working in the copper industry of Michigan are being paid an adequate wage for the work which they perform. If a company cannot operate and pay its employees a living wage that company should cease operations.

The tables of wages paid that are given herewith have been carefully prepared from the payrolls of the different companies and have been checked and verified by members of the committee, in order to make them authentic and in accordance with the exact facts.

At various times in the last ten years the companies have increased the pay to employees on their own initiative. The last general raise in wages was made on May 1, 1912. At this time the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and its subsidiaries made a general increase amounting to 10 per cent. on all pay wages. The other companies at the same time raised wages in about the same proportion. The wage tables given are tables of wages after making all deductions for material such as powder, fuse, caps, oils and carbide, and is the net pay that went to the men.

Tramming

The conditions under which the trammers work in the various mines differ to a great extent. Some are of very hollow timber, and trammers can be found who insist that each particular kind of car is the best. All the cars run on steel rails, and the levels and the tracks are graded with a down grade toward the shaft in favor of the loaded car.

In the Calumet & Hecla mine and its subsidiaries contract tramming is encouraged, as it is claimed that it results in higher wages, cheaper tramming and a much better class of trammers. As an illustration at the Calumet & Hecla Amygdaloid mine, where the tramming is entirely done by contract, the trammers' wages for the month of June, 1913, averaged $3.34 per shift, as compared to $2.56 paid to trammers on day's pay.

Savings Deposits

As bearing upon the adequacy of wages paid and general living conditions in the Michigan copper district, the committee was able to obtain some information as to the amount of the savings deposited in the banks of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, and found at the time of the last bank statement, made on June 30, 1913, the savings deposits amounted to $8,826,414.15. In addition to this, there should be taken into consideration the savings invested in three building and loan associations doing business in Houghton County.

4.—THE DEMAND FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR SHIFT.—The problem of working hours for underground employes in the mines of Michigan seems to be one of the hardest to solve. In other industries where work is performed on surface and is not complicated by the necessity for conveying the men to and from their work, the eight-hour proposition is in most instances merely one of dollars and cents. When applied to work underground many complications and problems creep in which make it hard to establish a uniform rule. It is conceded, even by the men who are now on strike, that underground employes of the mines of Michigan do not actually work more than eight hours a shift, but it is claimed that the hours from the time the men leave the surface until they are returned to the surface amount to ten or more hours out of the day.

Conclusion.

Undoubtedly by withholding this report for some future time, the committee would be enabled to embody much valuable information and data which is not at hand at the present, but it is felt that the publication of the report at this time, giving the facts as the committee has found them, may help to clear away many of the false issues that have been raised and may do something toward bringing to a termination the unfortunate state of affairs existing in the Copper Country.

The committee has come to the conclusion that:

1. The mine managers will not recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

2. No minimum wage applicable to all mines in the district can be established with justice to all parties concerned.

3. The one-man drill has come to stay. The committee has also concluded:

1. That the question of establishing some kind of an eight-hour working day ought to receive the serious consideration of both men and operators.

2. That some attempt ought to be made to provide an adequate method by which the employee can obtain and have perfectly free access to the management of the district for the purpose of presenting grievances without fear of discrimination or discharge.

With these conclusions in mind, the committee decided to meet operators and men before them its findings relative to an eight-hour shift and the presentation of grievances, with the hope that something might be done to adjust these matters.

At the meeting which was held there were present managers or other representatives of each of the Companies mentioned in the report, and the following statement was made to the Committee and agreed to by each representative.

1. That the management of the mining companies had had under favorable consideration for some time previous to the strike, the establishment of an eight-hour working day for underground employees; that the different conditions at the various mines render it impossible to work out an absolutely uniform working day for all underground employees at all of the mines; that each management will work the problem out with reference to its own peculiar condition; that this could not be done in a short time; but that each management will establish and have in operation an eight-hour working day for underground employees on or before January 1, 1914.

2. That the adjustment of grievances ultimately rests with the general manager, superintendent or man highest in authority at the mine.

That therefore the solution of the grievance problem lies in providing and maintaining a method of free access between the men and the general manager or official highest in authority at the mine.

SHIFTS WORKED AND EARNINGS OF MINERS AND TRAMMERS AT VARIOUS COPPER COUNTRY MINES

For a Period of Six Months—January 1st to June 30th, 1913

Mine	MINERS— Days	Amount	Avg Wage	TRAMMERS— Days	Amount	Avg Wage	MINERS & TRAMMERS— Days	Amount	Avg Wage
A.....	19447	$60,224.78	$3.56	17768	$50,581.02	$2.85	37216	$119,805.80	$3.22
B.....	13478	48,533.84	3.60	13843	43,208.28	3.12	29321	91,742.09	3.13
C.....	39767	115,399.62	2.90	29029	82,001.39	2.82	68796	197,401.01	2.87
D.....	72241	264,984.87	3.67	52700	155,216.35	2.90	125031	418,201.22	3.35
E.....	1450	5,220.00	3.60	1085	2,610.00	2.40	2535	7,830.00	3.09
F.....	4767	16,615.59	3.49	4304	12,181.10	2.70	9271	28,796.49	3.11
G.....	567	933.53	2.54	199	429.91	2.54	766	1,942.24	2.54
H.....	30059	94,983.75	3.18	20000	51,394.70	2.57	50059	146,378.45	2.92
I.....	106	425.10	3.98	237	582.72	2.46	343	1,007.82	2.93
J.....	873	2,846.42	3.26	298	582.94	2.46	1171	3,434.36	3.09
K.....	17104	61,319.73	3.59	20311	51,645.06	2.54	37415	112,964.79	3.02
L.....	12032	36,420.82	3.03	13403	34,095.84	2.54	25435	70,516.66	2.77
M.....	11502	39,520.34	3.44	10924	27,762.15	2.54	22427	67,282.47	3.00
N.....	1092	3,778.84	3.42	965	1,539.23	2.31	2057	5,318.04	3.10
O.....	6701	23,798.71	3.55	4042	14,564.16	3.14	11743	38,362.87	3.39
P.....	17411	58,617.22	3.37	14092	40,614.45	2.76	32114	99,231.67	3.09
Q.....	886	4,549.18	5.13	1514	3,818.44	2.52	2400	8,367.37	3.49
R.....	30591	115,881.59	2.93	19337	44,580.53	2.31	58928	160,462.14	2.72
S.....	52129	141,653.61	2.71	21043	49,052.45	2.31	73172	201,556.59	2.73
T.....	26298	77,140.80	2.92	11041	25,617.35	2.32	37339	102,758.15	2.75
U.....	16139	44,620.67	2.77	10508	23,600.84	2.24	26097	68,220.51	2.36
V.....	6943	19,950.00	2.87	3701	8,484.00	2.29	10694	28,434.00	2.66
W.....	1150	3,574.00	3.11	1213	2,807.94	2.31	2363	6,381.91	2.70
X.....	35779	108,981.50	3.05	24,653	62,770.28	2.55	60432	171,751.87	2.84
Y.....	17796	51,668.55	2.83	918	1,458.00	2.50	18714	53,547.45	2.71
Z.....	89508	270,825.03	3.03	30400	76,611.25	2.51	119908	347,936.28	2.89
AA.....	14072	43,893.77	3.12	13709	32,084.08	2.38	27781	76,503.83	2.74
BB.....	15004	40,888.06	3.19	14391	35,769.00	2.49	29456	82,457.05	2.80
Total	541860	$1,735,786.07	$3.20	359210	$944,909.38	$2.63	901070	$2,680,695.45	$2.98

That therefore each manager will set aside a certain fixed day or half day in each week for the purpose of hearing complaints and grievances.

That he will devote such day exclusively to meeting men and hearing complaints;

That he will investigate every complaint presented to him and will adjust every legitimate grievance with all possible speed;

That he will see to it that no man is discriminated or militated against because of presenting complaints;

That he will prepare a notice embodying the above and will distribute it among his employees.

The committee feels that with the inauguration of the above plans there must necessarily come closer acquaintance between employer and employee from which will result untold good to both parties.

The report is closed with the heartfelt hope that the work of the committee, and the data gathered by it, will in some measure aid in restoring the good name of this district, and will in some measure aid the parties concerned in the strike to bring it to a close. Dated Calumet, Michigan, October 8, 1913.

EDWARD ULSETH,
HENRY L. BAER,
J. W. BLACK,
Special Committee Copper Country Commercial Club.

The foregoing report was presented and read to the undersigned board of directors of the Copper Country Commercial Club on this tenth day of October, 1913, and the same is hereby approved.

JOS. W. SELDEN, Pres.,
FREDERICK M. GUCK, Sec.,
W. R. THOMPSON, Treas.,
THOS. W. ARMSTRONG,
J. P. PETERMANN,
A. P. HEIDKAMP,
HOMER A. GUCK,
JOHN B. DEE,
JAMES T. FISHER,
Board of Directors of the Copper Country Commercial Club.—Advertisement.

LAUD AMERICAN FOR EXPOSING RUSSIAN PLOT

Champ Clark Says Kiev Persecution Is 'Preposterous'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The ritual murder trial persecution now in progress in Russia is the most preposterous and monstrous performance of this age and finds no parallel since the days of witchcraft. Just why anybody wants to persecute the Jews, of all men, utterly passes my understanding.

They are among the best, most industrious and most peace-loving citizens of all the countries where they locate and perform their full share in every public enterprise. Personally, I am very fond of the Jews.—*Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House.*

Great praise to the Boston AMERICAN and to all the Hearst newspapers for exposing the inhuman methods of the notorious "Black Hundred" of Russia in the so-called "ritual murder" case was given yesterday by 100,000 Hebrews of Greater Boston.

At Sunday mass meetings, held in various sections of the city, resolutions extending the AMERICAN sincere thanks of the Hebrew people were unanimously adopted. The Hearst newspapers were commended for giving the American public the exact facts and for exposing the latest infamous attempt on the part of the agents of the Czar to persecute the Hebrew people in Russia.

Today the Boston Congressmen will be asked to use their influence with the State Department at Washington to put an end to the tyranny of Russian judges and liberate Mendell Beilis, who is the defendant in the great ritual murder trial at Kiev.

At Faneuil Hall more than five thousand gathered and heard the government of Russia scored for its conduct toward the Hebrew race. Not only was the Cradle of Liberty crowded to its capacity but more than 3,000 stood outside in the drizzling rain to listen to the speakers.

In the evening hundreds attended the meetings at Brunswick Hall, Roxbury, Lincoln Hall, Malden and the Auditorium Theatre in Lynn.

Would Check Jewish Progress.

Among the speakers were such men as Samuel J. Elder, Ex-Congressman John A. Keliher, Councilman John J. Attridge, George W. Coleman and Dominic Maggio. These men declared that, although not Hebrews, they were glad to add a word of protest.

Mr. Elder said: "The entire Hebrew race is on trial. The government of Russia has no evidence against the accused, but, owing to ignorance and religious prejudice, is attempting to sacrifice a life in order that the progress of the Jews may be checked."

During the day meetings were held in the various synagogues and many of the rabbis praised the AMERICAN for its effort toward securing justice for Beilis. At the mass meeting held in Brunswick Hall, Roxbury, after listening to several speeches, the audience passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that at a meeting held in Brunswick Hall, Roxbury, on October 19, 1913, the Jews of Boston, here assembled do most strongly protest the farcial procedure now being conducted in Kiev, Russia, where one, Mendell Beilis is being persecuted on the charge of ritual murder.

Be it further resolved, that it is a disgrace to the entire civilized world that a member of the nations can in this modern era bring into fact a charge that has been disproved time and time again, a charge that is the product of barbaric ignorance.

Be it further resolved, that this gathering attends its sincere thanks to the AMERICAN and to all the Hearst newspapers for the strong stand taken in the Beilis case by presenting to the American public the exact facts of the case.

Among the other speakers were Philip Davis, of the Civic Service House; Benjamin Rabinikiy, who represented the Independent Order of the Sons of Freedom; Isaac Harris, Rabbi P. Israel of Roxbury, Rabbi A. Israel of Chelsea and many others.

The following resolutions which were passed at Faneuil Hall meetings are now in the hands of the Boston Congressmen:

Resolutions of Protest.

We, citizens of Massachusetts of various races and creeds, now assembled in Faneuil Hall, protest against the injustice done the Jewish people in falsely accusing them as capable of such an act as "human blood sacrifice," and hereby call upon the civilized nations of the world to formally repudiate the charges of the so-called ritual murder, now on trial in Kiev, Russia, as being without any foundation in the teachings and practice of the religion of Israel. We remind them that in the early days of Christianity similar charges were made against it because of ignorance and superstition, which charges history and truth have repudiated.

We respectfully appeal to the United States Congress to forward the resolution to the Russian ambassador in St. Petersburg, to be forwarded by him personally to the Czar of Russia.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Junior Zionist Council of Massachusetts at the Civic Service House.

Tonight representatives of various organizations will meet in the Jewish People Institute, No. 62 Chambers street, West End, to devise plans for raising a fund to aid Beilis.

The Dingbat Family

SHH, JOE, MY WIFE NEVER KNOWS WHERE I SNAK MY POKER WINNINGS — I GOT A FINE TINCAN BURIED BACK OF OUR WOW-HOUSE RIGHT NOW WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN IT WHAT SHE AIN'T GOT THE LEAST SUSPICION OF —

EH BIEN?
LAST NIGHT I SEEN A STAR FALL FROM THE SKY, IGNATZ
A MOST INTERESTING PHENOMENA!
IT WAS INDEED, IGNATZ! IT SET ME TO THINKING.
AH, THOUGHTS WORTH WHILE, CRAZY-WITH MAGNITUDE AND BRILLIANCE TO THEM
BIG THOUGHTS
IT SURE GAVE ME BIG THOUGHTS ALL RIGHT!
I THOUGHT WELL THERE'S ONE STAR LESS IN THE SKY NOW!

One on the Unfair Sex

Polly and Her Pals

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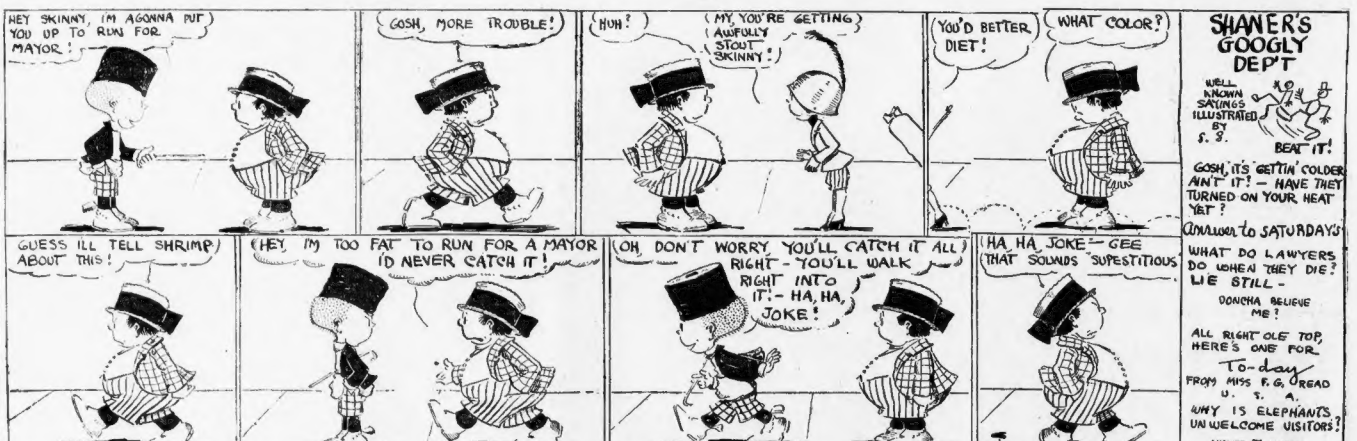
EDITORS NOTE
THIS HERE IS ASHUR'S PUP "BABE" FROM WISCONSIN. POOR LIL FELLER WITH HIS SIMPLE COUNTRY WAYS. HE AIN'T HEP TO THE HEAVY CITY TRAFFIC YET. BUT HE'LL LEARN
FER HEAVEN'S SAKE!
YIP!
IF YOU DON'T WANT YOUR TAIL STEPPED ON, PUT IT IN YOUR POCKET!

Ouch! Yip, Yip! My Tail!

Us Boys

Registered United States Patent Office


HEY SKINNY, I'M AGONNA PUT YOU UP TO RUN FOR MAYOR!
GOSH, MORE TROUBLE!
HUH?
MY, YOU'RE GETTING AWFULLY STOUT SKINNY!
YOU'D BETTER DIET!
WHAT COLOR?
GUESS I'LL TELL SHRIMP ABOUT THIS!
HEY, I'M TOO FAT TO RUN FOR A MAYOR I'D NEVER CATCH IT!
OH, DON'T WORRY, YOU'LL CATCH IT ALL RIGHT - YOU'LL WALK RIGHT INTO IT! - HA, HA, JOKE!
HA, HA, JOKE — GEE THAT SOUNDS SUPERSTITIOUS
LOU DE NAMARA

You Can't Get Away from Shrimp

SHANER'S GOOGLY DEPT

WELL KNOWN SAYINGS ILLUSTRATED BY S. S.

GOSH, IT'S GETTIN' COLDER AIN'T IT! — HAVE THEY TURNED ON YOUR HEAT YET?

Answer to SATURDAY'S

WHAT DO LAWYERS DO WHEN THEY DIE? LIE STILL —

DONCHA BELIEVE ME?

ALL RIGHT OLE TOP, HERE'S ONE FOR TO-day

FROM MISS F. G. READ U. S. A.

WHY IS ELEPHANTS UNWELCOME VISITORS?

ANSWER TO-MORROW —

Governor Foss Outlines His Program for the Development of the Port of Boston

Governor Foss, in his second communication to the AMERICAN, outlines his program in regard to the port of Boston and the railroad situation. He declares one of the great issues before the people is "to elect a Governor pledged to the further development of our foreign and coastwise commerce through building up the port of Boston and other Massachusetts sea-coast cities."

Governor Foss writes:

In yesterday's AMERICAN I outlined my program of railroad development, showing our urgent need for a transportation system operated in the interest of New England.

Massachusetts and the rest of New England depend upon transportation facilities for their future growth and prosperity. We occupy a position on the map which at present puts us at the mercy of interests outside of New England. The transportation system of our section of the country has been controlled and used by the owners of the great American trunk lines for the purpose of building up New York and of preventing the independent development of New England.

This very position on the map not only makes it necessary for us to have adequate rail connections to the West, but **also abundant facilities** for import and export business and for coastwise trade.

So long as the New Haven Railroad system dictates legislation in Massachusetts, it is folly to hope for the independent development of our water transportation.

Ratings are on record proving that where the New Haven system controls the dock facilities of a community, foreign shipments for New England points are deprived of the benefits of these facilities as far as possible, and must be taken to New York, and then reshipped by rail to their New England destinations.

In fact, the efforts which the former New Haven management made to bottle up all our coastwise steamship facilities are perfectly clear to the people of New England. That corporation has spent great sums of money in the purchase of steamship lines, and in securing other properties, which for should have spent in perfecting the railroad equipment of New England for the benefit of this section.

Recent exposures through the investigation of the United States government have clearly shown that the present financial embarrassment of the New Haven system is due to its lavish expenditure of money for purposes not essential to the interests of New England, but distinctly hostile to our welfare.

Situation Now Critical.

The situation has now become most urgent and critical. We have authorized the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the development of the port of Boston. **But this money will be thrown away if the New Haven system is to remain in control of our Legislature and our transportation.**

In order to safeguard the commercial future of New England we must invest still larger sums, through a period of many years, in improving our rivers and harbors, and building up first-class seaport facilities. We cannot do otherwise if we are to maintain and improve our commercial standing.

All this money will be thrown away unless we put the railroad transportation of New England on an independent basis, beyond the possibility of control by the great American trunk lines that are operated from New York.

The first step to be taken, as I showed yesterday, is to separate the Boston & Maine from the New Haven system, extend it, and build it up as an independent railroad property. When we have done this it will form the easterly link in a great chain of independent rail transportation, uniting us to the American and Canadian west, and establishing Boston as a great Eastern portal of the continent for foreign commerce.

Such a system is absolutely necessary for the future growth of our section. We are practically on the direct line of European steamers to Panama and the Gulf ports. Not only are we ideally located, as a seaport, for the northern portion of our continent, BUT THE VOYAGE TO RIO DE JANEIRO FROM BOSTON IS ACTUALLY SHORTER THAN FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK. Panama and the countries of South America are as readily reached from Boston as from New York.

Freight Comes from North.

Ninety-five per cent. of the freight of Boston comes from points to the north of the city. Through the control of these railroads by the New Haven gain great volume of freight is used, as far as possible, to feed the New Haven system and enrich the port of New York.

By diverting the Boston & Maine from New York control and equipping it with adequate steamship connections to the South we shall establish a transportation system by rail and water operated for the exclusive benefit of Boston, Massachusetts and New England.

Realizing as I do that the paramount need of New England is adequate transportation facilities I am forced to take up this fight on nonpartisan, independent lines. I am convinced that no political machine of any party can be for a moment trusted to regard its pledges in this matter.

The people saw the open perfidy and dishonor of the Democratic machine in violating its party pledges when all but thirty-seven Democratic Representatives in the House joined with the Republicans in a vote of 170 to 58 to override my veto of the Railroad bill; and when only two Democratic Senators voted to sustain this veto. This action by Democratic legislators made it impossible for me to consider becoming a candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Nor is the Republican machine any different in principle. For many years the Republican machine was in control of the State, and IT WAS UNDER THIS CONTROL THAT THE NEW HAVEN MONOPOLY WAS BUILT UP.

The Progressive machine is young, and in the last Legislature there were very few of its representatives. Nevertheless, about half of their number voted with the New Haven Railroad and against my veto. And the situation was no better in regard to the Trolley bill. The political machines lined up solidly in defence of the New Haven monopoly and carried the bill through over my veto, and against my most emphatic and public opposition.

These are the binding reasons why I am today an Independent. These are the reasons also which are binding upon the people to overthrow the railroad lobby, to cast it out of the State House, and to enact laws for the protection of decency and uprightness in the Legislature which no lobby and no machine will dare to break.

The people are now becoming thoroughly aroused on these issues, and I have no doubt of my re-election as an Independent to build up the transportation interests of Massachusetts. I shall not be concerned as to which party dominates in the Legislature; for my mandate from the people to carry out the railroad program will be so emphatic that no party machine will dare carry out the demands of the lobby. And this is the victory which I expect to accomplish for the people of Massachusetts. And these are the great issues before the people.

To elect a Governor pledged to bring about the establishment of independent transportation systems managed for the benefit of New England, and not managed, as in the past, for the benefit of the trunk lines and the New York money power.

To elect a Governor pledged to the further development of our foreign and coastwise commerce through building up the port of Boston and other Massachusetts sea-coast cities, and placing these steamship facilities beyond the possibility of domination by the New Haven monopoly.

It is now within our power to establish in our own Independent New England railroad interests; to build up our own transportation by rail and water, and to give this section a commercial greatness which would never come to it under the blight of railroad monopoly.

But the critical moment has arrived. The time has come for independent action. This is my program. This is why I am an Independent candidate for re-election.

EUGENE N. FOSS.

MRS. EATON IN LETTER TO WHITNEY REFERRED TO DEATH PLOT AGAINST HER BY ADMIRAL

ACCUSED WOMAN ALSO DECLARED THAT HUSBAND WAS A CLEVER MANIAC

Continued from First Page.

with plotting against her own life, and said she believed their adopted child had been slain with a subtle poison.

Professor William Balch of Harvard Medical School followed Professor Whitney. He assisted the latter in the examination of the admiral's stomach and other organs. During Balch's testimony Chief Justice Aiken interestedly examined a small box of arsenic introduced among the government's exhibits.

On cross-examination Professor Balch said he believed the admiral had taken arsenic from thirty-six to thirty-eight hours before his death. He said he agreed with Professor Whitney that a "large dose of poison found in the stomach is in all probability self-administered."

Prisoner Was Up Early.

Mrs. Eaton was up early. She ate a hearty breakfast and was dressed in a smart tree through a pelting rain for two miles to the court house in the sheriff's private carriage. Her complexion looked rosier than ever today.

In the anteroom she chatted with her daughter, June, who came down on the train which arrived at 8:08.

June rode on the train from Quincy with Attorney Francis T. Greene, one of the counsel for her mother. Shortly after the proceedings, June returned to Quincy, having first conferred with Attorney William A. Morse. This indicated that she would not be called to the witness stand today.

The second week of the trial began at 9:10. The same "Eaton weather" which has prevailed during the week since the trial began last Tuesday, kept the crowd away today. In spite of the downpour, however, the women spectators outnumbered the men.

As Mrs. Eaton took her seat in the middle of the court room, she looked and gazed for a moment at the toilers at the press table.

Then Professor William F. Whitney of Harvard was called as the first witness. He is a short, stout man in middle life, with a gray, closely-cropped Van Dyke. He wore a blue suit and a bright blue four-in-hand tie. He was examined by District Attorney Barker.

Professor Whitney testified that he graduated from Harvard College in 1871, from the Harvard Medical School in 1875, and after a brief stay in the Boston hospital, went abroad to study. He told of the various positions he has held in various hospitals among them the Massachusetts General, and told of his analytomical and pathological researches.

"I have made a special study of chemistry and of poison," added Professor Whitney.

Q. Were you called upon to examine the viscera of a child in the Eaton household which died in 1908 or 1909? A.—I was.

Received Letter from Mrs. Eaton.

Q.—As to whether there was poison in the stomach? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you the result of your examination? A.—I found no poison whatever.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from Mrs. Eaton? A.—I did.

Q.—Is this the letter? (Handing the witness the envelope and enclosure) A.—It is.

Attorney Morse, for Mrs. Eaton, objected to its admission as evidence. Chief Justice Aiken entered it as an exhibit and saved an exception for the defence. The letter read:

Assinippi, Mass., Sept. 11, '09.

Professor Whitney:

My Dear Sir—Will you kindly inform me how much longer it will be before you can state exactly what my dear, little, healthy, strong child died from. I am here alone in this isolated place with my husband, Admiral J. G. Eaton, whom I know to be a dangerous maniac. His position in life seems to make it impossible for me to be treated like mere civilians would be treated about my heart and pity go out to this man (who is so clever that he fools the world at large), but not ME. He speaks at times to me in a rambling sort of way and inferred that the "BACK BOWELS" would contain the poison "if any." Now please search for foreign poison, as he has talked to me freely about foreign poisons and he has all the cleverness of a maniac and cunning enough to use one that would be hard to detect. He has been planning "my death" all day today, and yet I am powerless, and I trust on the finding of poison to have him examined for insanity and have him taken care of. I don't want his money (salary) he has no money, but I do want the State to take charge of that devil IT life and him, for he is mad. Please let me hear from you at an early date and search for cholera subtle poison. Respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. J. G. EATON.

Also have THOROUGH examination of his food and medicine if it is a poison it is a subtle one as he is familiar with cholera, and has spoken about poison once or to and also the "BACK BOWELS" and as much as said they could not find it. IT is so much like the symptoms of cholera. So watch on these lines. I know he is INSANE. Kindly write me. You should write to Mrs. Admiral J. G. Eaton, Rockland, Mass., as I fear letter would not reach me if it came here to Assinippi, Mass. Write to hold until called for on letter, as I only go up one or twice a week. Thank you.

The envelope of the letter was addressed: Professor Whitney, care Harvard "Laboratory," Harvard College, Boston, Mass.

ADMIRAL'S ORGANS NORMAL SAYS HARVARD EXPERT

Professor Whitney then testified to receiving several of the organs of Admiral Eaton.

Q.—What was the appearance of these organs? A.—In general they were of normal appearance.

Q.—Did you examine them by sections? A.—I did—with a microscope. I found a slight change in the liver due to advanced years. The stomach appeared reddened and inflamed, showed signs of slight hemorrhages. There was also inflammation and a redness in the intestines.

Q.—Did you discover signs of alcoholism? A.—There were some such signs. There was a dark fluid containing about 600 cubic centimeters taken from the stomach. This had a slight odor. This was placed in a glass dish and after standing for some time a grayish powder was precipitated on the glass.

Q.—Was it chemically analyzed? A.—Yes.

All this time Mrs. Eaton showed unusual and keen interest. She leaned forward on the rail before the audience, with one hand pressed against her cheek and a very serious expression on her face.

Q.—Was the presence of arsenic discovered in any of the organs examined? A.—I found arsenic administered in the stomach to the extent of 11 2-10 grains pure white arsenic. There was about 1-500 grain in the liquid.

Q.—How much, if any, was found in the brain? A.—Twenty-two one-thousandths in the liver, 1-60-100; the kidneys, 85-100; the lungs, the presence of arsenic was discovered, but the amount not tested; the heart, 25-1000; the spleen, the presence of arsenic was discovered, but not tested for the amount.

Q.—Does arsenic taken into the stomach permeate the whole system? A.—It does. The total amount found was 67-100 grains.

Q.—Assuming no other cause of death, did you form an opinion? A.—I did—arsenic poisoning.

Q.—Did you get sure from what you heard and from communications that you received that these were the organs of Admiral Eaton? A.—I did.

More Than One Dose, Says Whitney.

Q.—Assuming, doctor, that these were the organs of Admiral Eaton, that he was sitting at the table on March 6 at supper, of which he took part, that he remained at the table about one hour, after which he retired and vomited, returned and retired a second time to vomit, laid down on the couch, did examples in algebra, retired to bed, vomited nearly all night and the next day, was later found unconscious on the bedside, his nightclothes soiled, and was found dead the next morning—assuming that these were the facts, doctor, have you formed an opinion as to whether arsenic was taken into his system in one or more doses?

Attorney Morse objected to the form of the question, but it was finally allowed and an exception saved for the defence.

A.—Yes, there was more than one dose.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion as to how long before the fatal dose the arsenic was taken into the stomach. A.—Within two hours.

Q.—You mean to say that the outside limit is two hours? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the average time before a seizure takes place? A.—About an hour.

Q.—Keeping these points in mind, how recently before death occurred was arsenic administered?

A.—A comparatively short time—from two to six hours.

Q.—Upon what, doctor, do you base your opinion as to the length of time? A.—The amounts of vomiting and the condition of the arsenic as found suspended in the fluid.

Q.—When arsenic is received into the system, how may it be thrown off? A.—By vomiting and purging.

Q.—Is it more easily thrown off when taken with solid food? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you form any opinion as to the amount? A.—Fully as much thrown off as was retained.

Q.—What are the general symptoms of arsenical poisoning? A.—Usually vomiting, pain in the stomach and burning in the throat, cramps in the legs and arms, vomiting excited by small amounts of food, coldness of the body, especially the hands and feet, the mind is apt to be clear, convulsions, followed by complete collapse at the end, with often a state of delirium.

Q.—Are the symptoms often very similar to biliousness? A.—Yes, quite similar and often quite difficult to detect.

Q.—What is the regular medicinal dose of arsenic? A.—One-sixtieth to one-twentieth grain three times a day when used as a tonic to improve the health.

Q.—What is the form? A.—White powdered arsenic or a combination of mercury. It is usually compounded with something else.

Two to Three Grains Fatal.

Q.—What is the minimum fatal dose of arsenic? A.—From two to three grains.

Q.—Have you formed an idea of the different ways arsenic might be taken into the system?

Attorney Morse objected to this question but was overruled.

A.—It may be taken by swallowing by itself or mixed with some fluid or solid substance.

WHITNEY ADMITS SOME SIGNS OF ALCOHOLISM

Q.—Did you receive a package on March 11, 1913? A.—I received a bundle containing a number of bottles, packages and jars.

At this point the prosecution presented a variety of exhibits, which were placed on the shelf of the witness stand. These included bottles of medicine, a flask containing whiskey, boxes of pills and tablets, bottle of cologne, and other drugs taken from the bedroom in which the admiral died.

They made the witness stand look like a miniature drug store. Professor Whitney sorted them out in front of him and with a long memorandum identified the various articles.

District Attorney Barker was on the point of examining Professor Whitney concerning each of these exhibits when Chief Justice Aiken shortened the inquiry by suggesting that he ask whether any of them contained arsenic.

Professor Whitney stated that in the entire exhibit there were only two articles that contained any trace of arsenic. One of these was a tincture of aconite, which he said had been slightly contaminated by contact with paris green. He also found that some tobacco taken from the admiral's pipe had been similarly contaminated.

The paris green was taken from the Eaton premises by the State officers. It was used as a powder to kill potato bugs.

District Attorney Barker asked Professor Whitney if there was any arsenic in paris green. He said that a large proportion of it was arsenic.

Q.—Did you form any opinion from the examination of Admiral Eaton's stomach as to whether paris green was the poison used? A.—It was not.

In Box with Paris Green.

Q.—This arnica which you claim was contaminated and bore a slight sign of white arsenic, was that in the same box as the paris green when delivered to you? A.—Yes, that is how it became contaminated.

Q.—What, if any, is the taste of white arsenic? A.—White arsenic is almost tasteless, but to some it has a slight sweet savor.

Professor Whitney explained in answer to the district attorney's questions that he had made a test of the white arsenic found in the admiral's stomach by comparing it with the mineral oxide and had thus determined its character.

Professor Whitney's direct examination lasted one hour. Although the brain and other organs of Admiral Eaton, all preserved in nearly labled jars, were in court they were not exhibited to the jury as was expected.

The cross examination of Professor Whitney by Attorney William A. Morse began at 10:20.

Q.—Dr. Whitney or perhaps Professor Whitney—which is it you like to be called? A.—Why, Dr. Whitney.

Q.—Well, now, Dr. Whitney, this arsenic which has been shown here is 2½ grains, is it not? A.—Yes, sir.

What did you use the other fifteen or fourteen grains for? A.—For analysis.

Q.—Why did you use such a large quantity? A.—I had to take a hard analysis for quality and quantity.

Q.—You could have used less, couldn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why were you smelling the dishes—should have said test paper? A.—Why, it was as a full report only a partial report as to the quality of the arsenic found in the body. It was an examination in the quantity.

Q.—You didn't find any cholesterin according to the testimony made to the District Attorney today did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now when a man has taken liquor for days and weeks at a time and is intoxicated and has been doing this every thing for seven or eight years, wouldn't you expect to find traces of alcoholism as a paralytic? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you had many patients suffering from alcoholism where they used arsenic and drugs? A.—No, I never had many of that kind.

Not in Active Practice.

Q.—You are not actively engaged in practice now, are you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Being curator of the museum at Harvard means that you keep the library and the museum in proper shape? A.—Yes.

Q.—In fact, you are in charge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, coming back to the arsenic found in Admiral Eaton's stomach, doctor, how different grains is a large quantity, as it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And if taken in a single dose, the person taking it, would know it, wouldn't they? A.—Yes, they would.

Q.—They would notice the taste of it more clearly, wouldn't they? A.—I don't know about that; I don't think so. But he would notice the burning which might strike against his teeth.

Q.—Wouldn't a person who had been vomiting and purging all night show signs of arsenical poisoning in the morning? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Assuming that all the District Attorney has said regarding the admitting of poison on Wednesday previous to Admiral Eaton's death and that he vomited all Wednesday night, Thursday morning, during the day Thursday and Thursday night, wouldn't there have been definite signs of arsenical poisoning on Friday morning? A.—I should say there would.

Q.—He would have a burning thirst, wouldn't he? A.—He might have.

Q.—He would have pains in his body and know just where the pains were? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And he would complain of pains, wouldn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he would complain of a burning thirst? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, doctor, would this resemble a bilious attack? A.—I can't answer that question.

Q.—You would say, doctor, that arsenic administered twenty-four to forty-eight hours before death would or would not be noticeable? A.—I should say that the symptoms might be.

Professor William Balch, medical chemist of Harvard Medical School, who assisted Professor Whitney in the microscopic examination of Admiral Eaton's stomach and other organs, offered testimony in corroboration of that submitted by Professor Whitney.

Several Doses Taken.

District Attorney Barker asked him a hypothetical question embracing the final illness of the admiral from the so-called "pork supper" on Thursday evening, his various seizures and attacks of vomiting up to his death, and asked if Professor Balch had formed any opinion as to more than one dose of white arsenic had been received by the admiral.

Professor Balch said that he had come to the opinion that there had been more than one dose of the poison taken.

Q.—Do you think it was in two large doses, or frequent small doses? A.—I can't say as to that.

Q.—How soon after white arsenic had been taken would the symptoms be shown? A.—From one-half to one hour.

Q.—What would the symptoms be? A.—Frequent vomiting and purging, fall of the body, moist condition of the skin, cramps, pains in the legs, followed by complete exhaustion and death.

Professor Balch further testified that he formed his opinion that more than one dose had been administered from the fact that after so much vomiting so large a quantity remained. He said that powdered arsenic would pass off as quickly as solid food in purging and vomiting and that, therefore, when so much remained it was his opinion it must have been swallowed subsequently to that which started the attack of vomiting.

He said that arsenic in the mineral form would be retained longer than white arsenic in powdered form.

Q.—Would arsenic mixed with water and saleratus be detected easily? A.—Not if the saleratus had not dissolved.

At this point District Attorney Barker picked from among the government exhibits a small, white pasteboard box, nearly three inches square, containing white arsenic in powdered form.

Judge Looks at Exhibit.

Q.—Would you call this a fatal dose of white arsenic? A.—That amount would probably be a fatal dose.

Chief Justice Aiken stood over the witness stand with the box in his left hand, adjusting his eyeglasses to inspect the powder closely. The jurors also craned their necks to get a look at the arsenic. Professor Balch identified it by numbers and an internal stopper. The questioning then proceeded regarding the effect of white arsenic and the time it takes to act. Professor Balch said that prior to his death, the symptoms plainly showed a full appreciation of the horror that the death scene as pictured by expert chemists.

Q.—Doctor, if a man were sick and suffering great pain, would you advise him to submit a solution of white arsenic to a solution of saleratus and water? A.—I would not.

Q.—Might he take such a quantity as he is in the habit of taking and not notice it? A.—Yes.

Q.—In milk also? A.—Yes.

Q.—What should the taste of white arsenic? A.—It is practically tasteless.

Q.—Could it be detected by the taste in coffee? A.—White arsenic is almost as much so as saleratus.

Q.—Would a person passed from consciousness to other parts of the admiral's body? A.—It is absorbed through the stomach and carried to the blood and to the brain. It then passes to the liver, is distributed through the liver and carried by means of a general blood circulation to all parts of the body.

Attorney Morse then cross-examined Professor Balch.

Q.—Do you think that the admiral took arsenic from thirty-six to thirty-eight hours before his death? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think that this arsenic had got from its appearance within the time you think it is part of the first or the last dose?

After looking a moment at the powder presented to him by Attorney Morse, Professor Balch answered:

"I cannot say from appearances."

Q.—How can you account for the existence of arsenic found in the admiral's stomach taken on Thursday, unless it became saturated in the system from the brain? A.—There is no other way to account for it.

Q.—Would the appearance of arsenic taken Tuesday be different from that taken on Friday? A.—I could not tell from appearances.

Q.—In which did you first give opinion concerning the poison? A.—In the District Attorney.

Q.—Had you previously discussed the matter with Dr. Whitney and had you his opinion? A.—I do not remember that I had his opinion.

Q.—If the admiral's sickness on Wednesday was caused by arsenic would you think that his trouble on Thursday came from the same cause? A.—Yes, I should say so.

Took Issue with Taylor Theory.

Here Attorney Morse began to read from a large volume, but was interrupted by Judge Aiken.

"I would not permit the reading of books," said the judge.

Mr. Morse then took Dr. Whitney's second test, that a large dose of poison found in the stomach is to all probability self-administered? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you agree with Dr. Taylor's theory that a large dose of poison found in the stomach is probably self-administered? A.—I do not agree with Dr. Taylor.

Q.—It is not your opinion that arsenic or liquid grains taken at one time would be digested in the stomach in twenty-four hours? A.—No.

Q.—When a person is given arsenic or poison in a dose of one grain, how long would it be before it is digested? A.—No.

Q.—Then you would say that Admiral Eaton with no solid food in his stomach on Thursday, would have received arsenic grains of arsenic given in water, tea or coffee? A.—Yes.

Q.—If he had eaten a quail on Sunday at the last, the last meal he ate and had digested before Wednesday, would you have received arsenic grains of a wave in court, or that with the bones or life at stake? A.—I do not fear the bones; she declared solemnly, are none of animate nature.

Dorothy Eaton, whose confidence was the feature of the first two days passed Sunday with her father and mother at Rockland.

Judge Aiken remarked over the week end that Miss Eaton's testimony might be limited. The jury was given a view of the sheriff's attended services at the Fall River church. Rev. Father John O'Brien and Rev. Joseph A. Quinn, S. J., Pastor to the Plymouth Country Club grounds.

Baby Girl a Figure.

Eleanor, a dimpled miss, daughter of Mrs. Jane Ainsworth Keyes, has not deeply touched large at the trial of her grandmother, Mrs. Jennie M. Eaton.

Baby Eleanor has not yet reached an age when sufficiences in oaths apply she couldn't testify if she tried. The best she can do is to lisp "mamma," and even that isn't any too clear.

ASKED EXPERT TO SEARCH CAREFULLY FOR POISON TRACES WHEN BABY DIED

Q.—Are you familiar with Dr. Taylor's book on poisons?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Might he take such a quantity as he is in the habit of taking and not notice it? A.—Yes.

Q.—In milk also? A.—Yes.

Q.—What should the taste of white arsenic? A.—It is practically tasteless.

Q.—Could it be detected by the taste in coffee? A.—White arsenic is almost as much so as saleratus.

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Q.—If the admiral's sickness on Wednesday was caused by arsenic would you think that his trouble on Thursday came from the same cause? A.—Yes, I should say so.

PROFESSOR W. F. WHITNEY, Harvard poison expert, expected to be a witness at the Eaton trial today.

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Any new patient presenting this ad. will receive $1 credit on work to commence that you may have your teeth filled, crowned or extracted without the least pain. The prices you under no obligation to have done than the dentist's worth of work.

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Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

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Get from your pharmacist a fifty cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or headache, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. You'll all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

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Because it's made of genuine, imported chicle gum—"springy," refreshing, beneficial.

Because it's flavored with real mint leaf juice—pleasing, soothing, digestion-aiding.

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To get *real* quality and *real* benefits—

Be sure it's WRIGLEY'S.

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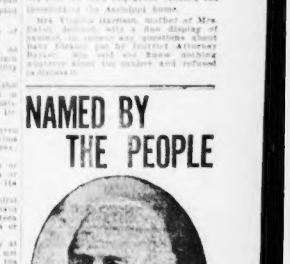

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"GUNBOAT" SMITH HOPES TO PUT AWAY TONY ROSS IN ATLAS BOUT TOMORROW NIGHT

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

BIG BOWLING FIELD WILL BE AUGMENTED THIS WEEK BY ENTRY OF NEW LEAGUES

NEW BOWLING LEAGUES ENTER PLAY THIS WEEK

By J. P. MURPHY.

This week will witness the entry of several new bowling leagues into the already lengthy field of competition. Chief among these are the Knights of Pythias and Corner Stone Leagues.

The K. of P. League, which includes Greater Boston organizations of that order, will start its second season on Wednesday evening at the Bowdoin Square alleys. Eight lodges will be represented as follows: H. C. Allen, Apollo, Eagle, Marathon, Somerset, Spartan, Washington and Webster.

Several substantial prizes will be contested for during the season, and each team is anxious to get the jump on its rivals at the outset. Practice has been going on for some time. The Marathon, Washington and Eagle lodges are new to the organization. A good showing is expected of them as the teams are made up of a number of good bowlers.

Corner Stone League Starts Work Tonight.

The Corner Stone League of the Union Church of this city will start work tonight at the Brunswick alleys. Eight teams are represented and will be made up as follows:

Freestone: Haskins, captain, Brown A. Whitcomb, Parsons, Drury.

Milestone: McPherson, Kellogg, Bradfield, Twombley, Symns.

Firestone: Smedly, Captain, Brennan, Meeraz, Haynes, Davis.

Sandstone: Cameron, Captain, Lang, Batson, Arthur Stockdale, McDonald.

Brownstone: Wm. McLellan, Captain, Russell, Burrill, Roberts, Bassett.

Brimstone: Harvey, Captain, Holmes, R. McLellan, T. Wilson, Weeks.

Limestone: Allen Stockdale, Captain, Ross, Tripp, Munroe, Woods.

Soapstone: Schermerhorn, Captain, Hathaway, Ricker, Ellis, Crosby.

CORNERSTONE.

Oct. 28, Dec. 8, Feb. 2—Freestone vs. Milestone; Firestone vs. Brimstone; Sandstone vs. Limestone; Brownstone vs. Soapstone.

Nov. 4, Dec. 15, Feb. 9—Freestone vs. Limestone; Sandstone vs. Soapstone; Firestone vs. Brimstone; Brownstone vs. Milestone.

Nov. 11, Dec. 20, Feb. 16—Brownstone vs. Brimstone; Freestone vs. Limestone; Firestone vs. Soapstone; Sandstone vs. Milestone.

Nov. 10, Jan. 5, March 2—Sandstone vs. Brimstone; Freestone vs. Soapstone; Firestone vs. Milestone; Brownstone vs. Limestone.

Nov. 17, Jan. 12, March 9—Limestone vs. Soapstone; Milestone vs. Brimstone; Sandstone vs. Firestone; Brownstone vs. Freestone.

Nov. 24, Jan. 19, March 16—Brimstone vs. Soapstone; Freestone vs. Sandstone; Milestone vs. Limestone; Firestone vs. Brownstone.

Dec. 1, Jan. 26, March 23—Firestone vs. Sandstone; Milestone vs. Soapstone; Freestone vs. Brownstone; Brimstone vs. Limestone.

Twelve Teams in City Hall League.

The City Hall League has begun its third year. It formed with eight teams and this number has increased to twelve.

The Schoolhouse team has dropped out. The new teams are: Park No. 2, Health, and Surveyors. Terry Griffin of the Chancery, City League team, and Tommy Callahan, the athletic instructor at the Charlesbank, are members of Park No. 1 quintet. Jim Norton of the City Clerks promises to make it hot for the individual prize seekers as the season progresses.

Oscar Lomasney was suddenly stricken with appendicitis since the first matches of the league and is now slowly improving at the Massachusetts General Hospital. His absence will no doubt affect the standing of the Assessors No. 1 team. The standing at the end of the first week is as follows:

CITY HALL LEAGUE
(First Week.)

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Park No. 1	3	0	1052
Income	3	1	1260
Assessors No. 2	3	1	1278
Park No. 2	3	1	1258
Surveyors	3	1	1285
Collectors	1	1	1256
Court Commissioners	1	2	1282
City Clerks	1	2	1282
Health Department	1	2	1266
Assessors No. 1	1	2	1260
Income No. 2	1	3	1240
Public Works No. 1	0	3	1222

Individual averages—Hogan 102, Horrigan 91, Griffin 93, Sullivan 92, Lomasney 92, Fox 90, Cowzier 91, Sullivan 91, McDowell 90, Fairson 89, Murphy 89, Hurley 89, Walsh 88, Chenoudy 88.

To the Bride

Drink to the health of the bride in the very essence of purity and healthfulness—the champagne that is nearest like her—

COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne

bright and sparkling, full of the joy of life, exquisite of bouquet, the sole choice of the connoisseur.

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American Wine Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

THE HISTORY OF A WHITE HOPE—NO. 12

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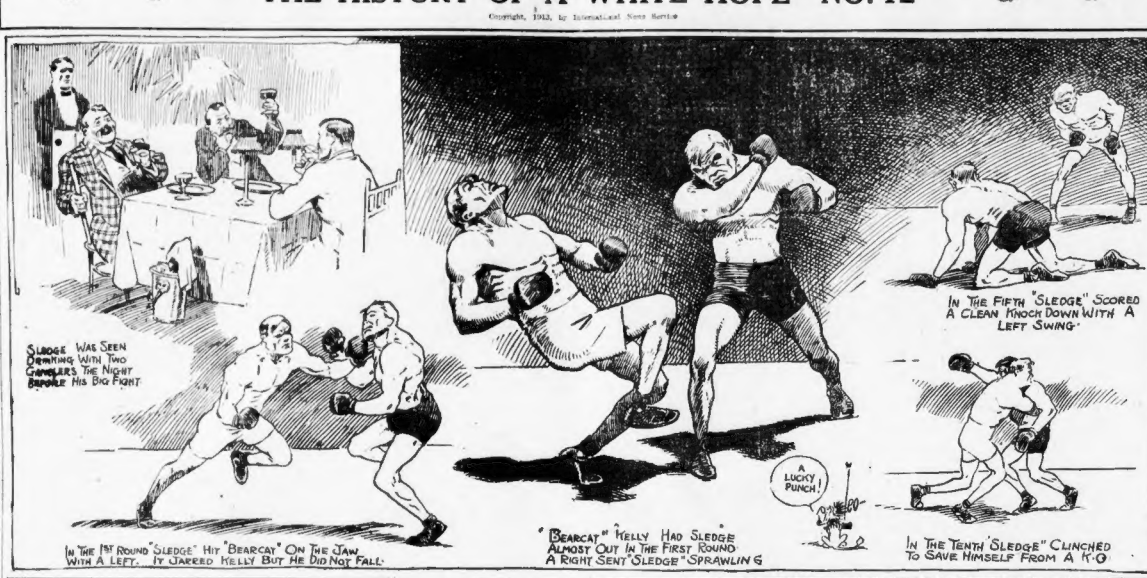
SLEDGE WAS SEEN DRINKING WITH TWO GAMBLERS THE NIGHT BEFORE HIS BIG FIGHT
IN THE FIFTH "SLEDGE" SCORED A CLEAN KNOCK DOWN WITH A LEFT SWING
IN THE 1ST ROUND "SLEDGE" HIT "BEARCAT" ON THE JAW WITH A LEFT. IT JARRED KELLY BUT HE DID NOT FALL.
"BEARCAT" KELLY HAD SLEDGE ALMOST OUT IN THE FIRST ROUND. A RIGHT SENT "SLEDGE" SPRAWLING
A LUCKY PUNCH!
IN THE TENTH "SLEDGE" CLINCHED TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM A K-O

Ed Mahan Bids Fair to Rival Brickley

Holy Cross Game Brought Out Natick Boy in His True Light—Penn State Game Next.

By SYDE LYNES.

WHILE the game with Holy Cross Saturday discovered lots of salient features in the play of the Harvard eleven, the team is still a long way from perfect form, and many rough edges must be rubbed off before the eleven can safely go against the Tiger in its liar down in the mosquito ridden wilds of Jersey. Two games intervene between the big struggle with Princeton, but as neither of the latter will be big enough to play have thus far shown any particular prowess on the gridiron, the Crimson can play the parts in accidentally and quite as incidentally take their scalps, and bend every effort in working the team up into first class shape for the Jerseymen.

MAHAN IS ONE TRUE LIGHT.

HARVARD showed a power that was undeniable, and the absence of Brickley, the great drop-kicker and line plunger, was certainly not very apparent. The game with the boys from the heart of the Commonwealth tab, that's an inspiring line) exposed Mahan in his true light. That he bids fair to rival Brickley in the latter's best days, and his best days are not over yet by a long shot, would not be putting it too strongly. The manner in which he got off his drop kicks from the standpoint of speed and accuracy, makes him loom up a big factor in future scores, when the Crimson runs up against a team that will offer a real resistance. He gets his kick away so quickly that the opposing line has no time to get in and block, and it almost seems as though he would get away with them were there no interference of the brilliant brand that Coach Haughton is building up to protect him. His running in a broken field is both fast and clever, and the failure to keep Mahan on the eleven would certainly be a loss to the team.

PENN STATE NOT STRONG

PENN STATE'S defeat at the hands of Washington and Jefferson eliminates any doubt as to the strength of the Pennsylvania Dutchmen's eleven. We mean there very apparently is no strength among them. In a way it is a pity that the game this Saturday with this brand new opponent for the Harvard team will not be fairly stiff, for the Crimson has not yet run up against a real snag. Good stiff work is an absolute necessity, for until the Crimson meets a defense that will stubbornly contest every inch of ground, the real fighting power of the Harvard attack will not be known. In addition, with easy opponents, there is danger of the Crimson eleven becoming so accustomed to tearing holes any place it sees fit, that when it does run up against a defence of the kind that Princeton is certain of putting up, a case of stage fright may result, and a rapid disintegration of power and teamwork result. This sort of thing regularly happened two years ago, when Princeton opened a regular set of football exhibitions with a victory.

INTERFERENCE PERFECT.

THE most salient point of Harvard's game Saturday was to be the interference. On the kick-off it was perfect and enabled the catcher of the kick to dash thirty yards at a time. Such gains formed a bigger team would be startling, but with consistent improvement, such as has been noticable since the start of the year, this is not improbable. The interference for the runner in punts is also beautiful, and the colege usually waits just long enough before starting to permit the attack to be drawn in and dissipated, and then starts off. It is pretty worked out.

HARDWICK SHINES IN OPEN FIELD

IN the open field running Hardwick is the shining star, and it frequently seems impossible to stop him. The ease with which he waits until he is right on a would be tackler and then sidesteps him is a caution. With Mahan, Hardwick and Brickley in the combination, the Crimson has a backfield this year that cannot be beaten. Adding to this Bradlee for heavy line bucking and it is still stronger.

SECONDARY DEFENCE SPEEDY.

WHILE the Crimson line defensive showed increased efficiency, both in sizing up plays and stopping them and also in getting through to spoil plays still in their conception, the speed and accuracy of Harvard's secondary defence was encouraging. Here again Mahan loomed up brightly. Every one of the Crimson's ends refused to be drawn in at any time and always drove the runner into the waiting arms of tackle or secondary defence.

COWAN HIDS FAIR TO MAKE GOOD.

THE field was in better shape than at any other time this year, although it was still slightly slippery. For the first time the Harvard eleven was able to show what it could do on the defence, and hardly disappointed adherents. A concentrated attack with real power was evident and a fierce aggressiveness which, when smoothed down and welded together will tell its own tale later on was manifestly forthcoming. Once or twice Holy Cross pulled together and held, but the Crimson generally was able to mow down the opposing line like hay. Cowan, at left guard, was in the game all the time and bids fair to make very good.

FREEDLEY'S ONE MISTAKE.

FREEDLEY'S generalship at quarter was good and by his quickly shifting and versatile attack, kept his opponents in a constant state bordering on nervous prostration. But for one fatal mistake, his work in the backfield was good, although once or twice he showed a tendency when giving signals, of hesitating and had to get his team up. His bonds to Adsdale play and until he can be certain of himself he will be a long way from the regular quarter job. Logan, who followed him, had his team with plenty of snap and got his plays off fast, but he did not have the regular team to back him and was thereby handicapped.

YALE SHOWING IMPRESSIVE.

YALES showing against Lehigh was impressive and has its significance. The Elis are beginning to come back, and the Crimson is going to have the battle of its life on November 22. While Yale showed an increased power on the offence, the defence showed the greatest improvement and Lehigh was always kept out of the danger zone. Yale is working slowly but surely to the point where she will loom as a real factor in the game this year. The Blue is developing a batch of plays that should look good, and has acquired by shaken the old Minnesota shift formation, which was filling apart from both and which Harvard was just about ready to clout as it deserved.

TIGERS' DEFENCE STILL LEAKY.

PRINCETON'S victory over the Syracuse eleven, while not overwhelming, showed the Tigers up as they really are. The New Yorkers have a good team, but Princeton was expected to do more than they did. The unexpectedly fierce Syracuse attack at first took away the breath of the Jerseyites, but they soon recovered and came back strong enough to win out. The offence showed an improvement, but there were many leaks in the defence, which will prove serious holes in the wall unless mended before Harvard comes along.

"Sledge Is Beaten for the First Time by a Man Who Had Substituted for Champion.

After "Sledge" was arrested he was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. His manager, Tom Dorgan, having a little political influence, managed to have him discharged with a reprimand.

Then "Sledge" began to train for his fight with the champion, but only in a half-hearted way. He could not keep his mind on his work.

He was sitting in the training quarters one day when two flashily dressed gamblers walked in. The smooth-tongued tricksters soon made friends with the young "White Hope," and that evening he accepted an invitation to dine with them. Wine was ordered freely and "Sledge" again overindulged. The three became very friendly as the date of the fight drew near and met at several dinners.

But Tom Dorgan did not like "Sledge's" new-found friends. "Sledge," however, would not listen to Dorgan's advice and there were several disagreements. Dorgan finally ordered the gamblers to stay away from the training quarters.

"Sledge" sat in his corner waiting for the champion when the announcer raised the hand for silence and read a telegram that he had just received.

On the way to the ring the champion's taxi collided with a street car, the club official stated, and he had broken his wrist. The club had substituted a heavyweight named "Bearcat" Kelly, a sensational fighter from the Pacific Coast. It mattered little with "Sledge" whom he was to fight.

He was thinking what he would do with his guarantee. He would show those two tricksters that he was no piker. He intended giving them the dinner of their lives.

The bell clanged, and he advanced to the centre of the ring.

He would waste no time on this dub. He would finish it quick with his big, strong left. He saw the opening he desired and let his left fly. It crashed full on the chin. "Sledge" stepped back, expecting Kelly to fall. But the Coast boxer only shook his head and rushed in again.

"Sledge" was so surprised that he did not have his guard up quick enough, and Kelly swung a right from his heel. "Sledge's" knees became weak, and he sank to the mat and straightened out. The bell rang as he slowly regained his feet at the count of "nine."

He managed to stick through the second round by clinching and using the grant defence he had acquired through Dorgan's teaching. From then on until the fifth the fight was about even.

In the fifth "Sledge" again saw an opening, and again he threw his entire weight into that mighty left. Once more he landed flush on "Bearcat's" jaw. This time, however, Kelly staggered away and fell on his hands and knees. But he was up before the referee started the count and fell into a clinch.

In the tenth Kelly fought "Sledge" around the ring and swung his right into the sober plexus. "Sledge" fell on his face and at the count of five managed to get up on one knee and waited for "nine." Then he arose and, covering, ran into a clinch. The final bell rang.

"Sledge" had lost his first fight. "The return match" next.

Jackson Wins Road Race.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—W. Jackson, unattached, won the 3½-mile road run of the Presentation A. C. in Brooklyn, defeating a big field in easy fashion.

"Gunboat" Smith Is a One Punch Fighter

White Heavyweight Champion Hopes to Knock Out Tony Ross in Atlas A. A. Bout

By JACK CONWAY.

BOSTON will be the centre of the boxing world this week as "Gunboat" Smith, world's white heavyweight champion, is scheduled to clash with Tony Ross in a twelve round contest at the Atlas A. A. tomorrow night. The white heavyweights of today are not very classy performers but large crowds usually turn out whenever the big fellows perform.

Smith is the most sensational white heavyweight developed in a number of years. "Gunboat" is not a fast, showy boxer and does not spend his time stalling when in the ring. He is what is known as a one punch man. The late Stanley Ketchel was a one punch fighter and won the majority of his bouts by his ability to land a dream wallop.

The "white hope" destroyer is not a husky giant as one might expect. He never weighs more than 180 pounds and is five feet eleven inches tall. That does not mean that he will never be a champion. The mighty Bob Fitzsimmons only scaled 165 pounds and yet won the world's heavyweight championship from Jim Corbett.

Fitzsimmons was one of the hardest hitters the boxing ring ever developed. His terrible solar plexis blow was the dread of the heavyweight division when he was in his prime. Men like Peter Maher, Gus Ruhlin, Tom Sharkey, Jack Dempsey and the gracious Jim Corbett were forced to take the count when the freckled faced wonder landed his deadly body punches.

SERVED BEFORE THE MAST.

SMITH is twenty-four years of age and has been fighting for five years. He was born in Philadelphia and when a young man enlisted in Uncle Sam's navy. Smith's father is a mechanic on the Virginia and that may have been one of the chief reasons why the stalwart Philadelphian decided to go to sea.

Every tar must have a nickname. This is one of the unwritten laws of the American navy. Therefore when Smith enlisted before the mast, he was dubbed "Gunboat." The reason was because he had large feet.

Smith soon showed his ability as a boxer and was hailed as the greatest heavyweight glove-wielder in the navy. The nickname "Gunboat" stuck to him, but it was on account of his punching ability. Smith has got a kick like the broadside of a gunboat," was a common expression to hear below batches after all hands had turned in for the night.

BECAME "WHITE HOPE."

AFTER leaving the navy, Smith decided to become a "white hope." He realized that a successful white heavyweight could make a fortune. He has experienced considerable success during his short career among what might be termed the "headliners" in his boxing class. He has knocked out Bombardier Wells, the English heavyweight champion, Al Palzer, George Rodel and the battle scarred Jim Flynn while he outpointed Frank Moran.

Smith has mastered many of the fine points of the ring game since he scored his impressive victory over Wells. He is a quick thinking, cool young man and if handled properly should do well within the hemp ropes.

"Gunboat" is one of the few star white boxers who are willing to exchange punches with that ring demon—Sam Langford. Smith and Langford were signed to clash in a ten round encounter in Madison Square Garden but the affair was prevented by the New York Boxing Commission.

"GUNGOAT" MADE FAVORITE.

SMITH naturally rules a favorite over Ross but the latter should give him a rugged battle. Ross will outweigh Smith by at least fifteen pounds and has had more ring experience than the former star. There are few white heavyweights who are capable of vanquishing the Italian glove wielder.

Tony has never drawn the color line and has fought Johnson, Langford and Jeanette. Langford was the only member of this trio who was able to pin a K. O. wallop on the Newcastle man.

Jimmy Dime's protege won from Charley Miller of California in three rounds on a bout at the Atlas club last week. Ross had the best of the bout as far as it went and showed considerable speed. Smith may knock out Ross tomorrow night but if the Italian goes down he will probably do so with his colors flying.

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Packey and Gibbons May Meet in Ring

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—If Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul welterweight, who claims the world's championship in that class, will agree to make 145 pounds ringside Packey McFarland will sign articles to box him ten rounds in the Garden in December, if not earlier. It is said that McFarland, who at first stated that he would meet Gibbons at 142 pounds ringside, had been asked by Manager Gibson of the Garden A. C. to agree to 145 and that the Chicago wizard, after thinking it over, had practically given his consent.

Gibson, it was stated, sent a wire to Gibbons today asking him if he would box McFarland under these conditions and offering him a liberal percentage of the receipts. McFarland, convinced now that he is at his best weighing 140 pounds at the ringside, is not inclined to make a lighter weight except for Willie Ritchie, world's lightweight champion, and Freddie Welsh, the holder of the Lord Lonsdale belt.

He will make a match with either at 135 pounds, scaling at 3 o'clock, but there is no indication of an acceptance of these conditions by either the American or the Briton.

McFarland said today that he wouldn't think of boxing Gibbons for less than a $10,000 guarantee at any club except that managed by Gibson, who has provided matches for Packey in recent years that have netted more than $75,000.

Crackajack to Wrestle.

Crackajack Butler, the fast welterweight wrestler, will take on Bobby King of Memphis in a match to a finish at the Grand Opera House on Thursday night.

"Cinci" Base Hit Is to Be Abolished

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The "Cincinnati base hit" is doomed. The scoring rule framed last Winter to legalize this play will be wiped out in December. A new rules committee, to be made up of baseball writers, two active team managers and two baseball writers, will revise the entire playing code.

The unsightly style of the "Cincinnati base hit" never was more clearly illustrated than in the final game of the world's series. With Eddie Murphy of the Athletics on third, Frank Baker rolled a slow ball to Pitcher Doc Merkle, the Giants' first baseman, picked up the ball and threw to the plate before throwing to the plate to get Murphy.

But Baker and Murphy both stopped running, as the ball was fielded. They didn't know what play to make. He finally decided to go to the plate, but the ball arrived in McGraw's hands too late to head off a run. Baker, meanwhile, dashed to first base in safety. Under the obsolete scoring rule Baker received credit for a base hit, a Cincinnati base hit, when as a matter of common sense it should have been scored a fielder's choice.

The attempt to give batsmen hits under such ridiculous conditions is decided by baseball players and the rule has been condemned by practically all the managers and scorers.

BOSTON AMERICAN

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This Picture No. 30

WHAT POET Does This Picture Represent?

Write Name of Poet on Form Below

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Town.....State.....

Hold all answers until you have the entire set. No answers will be considered if sent in before the publication of the last picture.

EDDIE MAHAN'S GREAT WORK IN HOLY CROSS GAME STAMPS HIM AS REAL FOOTBALL STAR

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

BATTLE FOR THE SCHOLASTIC GRIDIRON CHAMPIONSHIP NOW LIES BETWEEN FIVE ELEVENS

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

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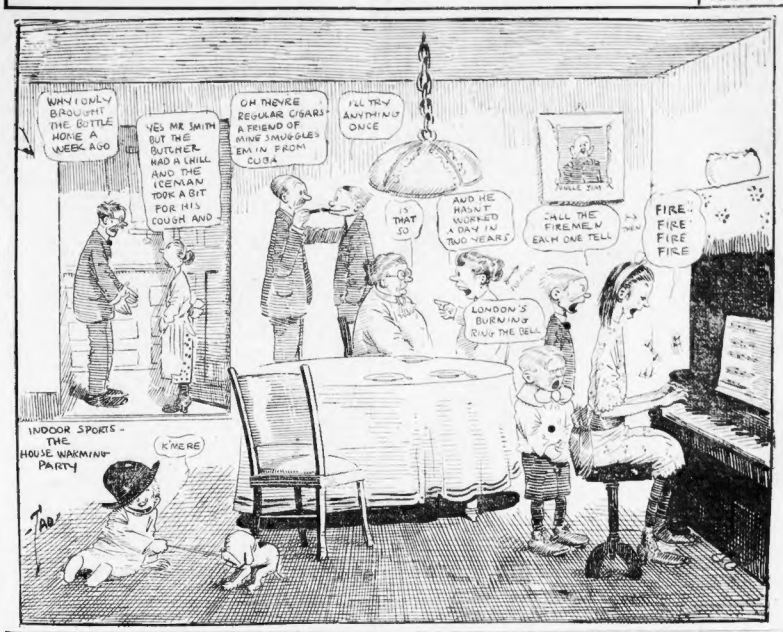
WHY I ONLY BROUGHT THE BOTTLE HOME A WEEK AGO
YES MR SMITH BUT THE BUTCHER HAD A CHILL AND THE ICEMAN TOOK A BIT FOR HIS COUGH AND -
OH THERE REGULAR CIGARS! A FRIEND OF MINE SMUGGLES 'EM IN FROM CUBA
I'LL TRY ANYTHING ONCE
IS THAT SO!
AND HE HAVN'T WORKED A DAY IN TWO YEARS!
CALL THE FIREMEN EALH ONE TELL
FIRE FIRE FIRE FIRE
LONDON'S BURNING RING THE BELL
INDOOR SPORTS - THE HOUSE WARMING PARTY
K'MERE
TAD

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT

ALL RIGHT THE JUDGE IS HERE BRING IN THE JURY
AHEM.!!
WE'RE READY TO GO AHEAD WITH THE CASE YOUR HONOR
SH-H— I'M HAVING AN ARGUMENT WITH THE WIFE

SCHOOLBOY WILL COMPLETE U. S. ATHLETIC TEAM

By THOMAS J. HALPIN.

The American athletic team which will tour Australia this Winter has been completed with the acceptance of an invitation to join the team by Reginald Caughey, a California High School boy.

This is the first time that Caughey has been heard of. He has never competed in an American championship contest. From this it would seem that the manager of the tour found difficulty in selecting his team. Many of the prominent athletes refused to make the trip as the time is extended.

The remainder of the team is composed of James Rosenberger, who will take care of the sprints; James Power, who will run all the distances from a half mile up to two miles, and R. E. Templeton, of the University of California. Power left yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. He will take part in an athletic meet in that city before the team sails.

Templeton will take care of the hurdles, shot put and jumps, besides taking part in a number of the short sprint races.

The writer received an invitation from James E. Sullivan to accompany the team but could not make the trip. The Amateur Athletic Union will attempt to find a fifth man to accompany the team and will select this representative in a day or two. He will probably be a track athlete and compete in the sprints and quarter mile events.

The team will leave San Francisco for the Antipodes on November 12. On arriving in Australia they will have two weeks in which to get into shape. The first appearance of the American competitors will be in New Zealand where they will compete in the different towns and cities of that country for three weeks. Their next appearance will be in Sydney. After visiting several more cities they will return to California about the 16th of April.

Sidelights on Sports

By A. H. G. MITCHELL

IN spite of the fact that President Johnson of the American League has said that neither his League nor the National Commission would recognize President Dave Fultz, of the Players' Fraternity, in case the players presented demands to the two big Leagues, the Fraternity has re-elected Fultz as president.

Just what the big moguls of baseball have against Fultz does not appear on the surface. Undoubtedly he is well liked by the players and they have confidence in him. Messrs. Johnson, Herrmann, et al, doubtless believe that they could get along better with the players themselves in the settlement of difficulties that have arisen than they could with Fultz. They do not relish the idea of Fultz "butting in."

THE reports that are being sent out from New York and elsewhere to the effect that Jake Stahl has accepted the management of this and that club do not tally with the information that Ben Johnson imparted to the writer of this column in New York while the world's series was on.

"Jake has re-entered the banking business by Chicago," declared the president of the American League, "and has retired from baseball for good."

BALL players are not treated as kindly in some big league cities as they are by the Boston newspapers. When Pittsburgh lost the series to the Clevelands the other day a Pittsburgh newspaper carried a big black bonehne, eight columns wide and letters nearly two inches high. The line read:

"BONEHEAD WORK OF PIRATES GIVES CLEVELAND INFERITY SERIES."

Beneath this, in type three columns wide, were the words:

"All the Ivory in the World Is Located at Forbes Field."

What would the players of our two Boston teams say if we handed them anything like this?

BAN JOHNSON is in favor of a continuation of the world's series. He gives some excellent reasons why it should be continued but he neglects to mention one of the most important ones. It is this:

The National Commission needs the money.

WE do not hear much of the Federal League in the East because the nearest city in its circuit is several hundred miles from Boston. Nevertheless it is quite active in the West and threatens trouble for the club owners of organized baseball. Hitherto the Federal League has gone on its business without a clash with any of the regular clubs. But now there are murmurings that the League intends to make a raid on the big leagues and the magnates are beginning to sit up and take notice.

It is said the plan is to snatch four or five mediocre ball players for each club in the Federal League, giving the men increased salaries and placing three years' pay in the bank for the athletes so signed. The Federals, it is said, hope to win a lot of ball players by rewarding them with bonuses for signing.

That looks business will with them as quickly as anything we know of.

A. G. SPALDING says the world's tour undertaken by McGraw and Comiskey will be of great benefit to baseball.

At any rate, it is not expected that the demand for "regulation league balls" will show any decrease.

CONNIE MACK was severely panned by the critics for his failure to put in pitch hitters in the ninth inning of the second game of the world's series when the Athletics had men on second and third with none out and the score nothing to nothing. Of course, if either Lapp or Plank, who batted in their regular turn, had singled or knocked a sacrifice fly there would have been no criticism. As it was Lapp and Plank hit the ball hard, but both drives went directly at Wilson, who was playing first base for the Giants, and one runner after the other was caught at the plate. So Connie was panned. Now comes a writer with a good alibi for the manager of the Mackmen in the person of Ed Bang, who saw the series and reported it for his Cleveland newspaper. He says:

"Connie Mack, the brainy leader of the world's champion Athletics, stands forth as being vindicated for not using a pinch hitter in Wednesday's game with the Giants. On that occasion Connie was roasted to a nice brown by a number of the critics for not sending a pinch hitter in for Jack Lapp with second and third bases occupied and none out in the ninth inning.

"The wiseheimers, almost to a man, went on record as saying that Walter Schang was the logical man to take Lapp's place at bat. Connie evidently did not agree with them, for he allowed Lapp and then Plank —which was perfectly correct—to bat. The result was the Athletics failed to score, two men going thrown out at the plate, and the fall fiasco was accused of being a 'bone.'

"Mack felt within him that Lapp had a better chance to produce a hit or a base by than Schang. Why? Well, simply because he had it figured out that Schang would fall a victim to Matty's fadeaway. Subsequent happenings, that is, those of Saturday, proved that Connie was right. Young Schang missed Matty's offerings by wide margins. He struck out twice. In all he swung at and missed nine strikes in his four times at bat.

"All of which tends one to believe that Connie Mack knows more about his ball players than anyone else."

Break Even in Four-Ball Play.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—An even break was the result of the four-ball match at the Englewood Country Club, with Alex Smith, the Metropolitan open champion, and Jack Hobens, former holder of the title and the home professional, on one side and John J. McDermott, the new Western open title-holder, and Thomas L. McNamara of Boston, erstwhile Metropolitan champion, on the other.

YALE ELEVEN NOW PLAYING STRONG GAME

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Oct. 20.—Yale coaches are proud of the result of the football joust with Lehigh because of the score of thirty-seven points that was accumulated and because no Yale player went down for even a second during the game.

Till this game Yale men feared they would be compelled to suffer another defeat here by Princeton next month. They now feel that they can meet the Tigers on even terms.

Yale's record of no injured players was not equalled by Lehigh, who lost Captain Flick for the season. One of the tendons of his left shoulder was torn away and he will be in the hospital several weeks. The other Lehigh injuries were nominal.

"Mets" Hold Weekly Matinee Tomorrow

The weekly matinee of the Metropolitan Driving Club will be held on the Charles River Speedway tomorrow afternoon. Following are the entries:

Class A, 1mi. mile heats—C. C. Marjerry's Prant Albert; Abbott Allen's Olivia Belmi; W. J. McDonald's La Rosita.

Class B, mixed, mile heats—Dick Lawrence's Bob Simply; J. W. May's Brenda; F. L. Burrell Higgins; A. C. Furbush's Josephine Paterson.

Class C, trot—J. Hennessey's Lucky Mac; Edward Smith's Silence; A. C. Furbush's Jack Wilkes.

Class D, pace—A. C. Furbush's Rebel Direct; P. H. Holmes' Charley M.; McPhee's Baby Ruth.

Class E, trot, mile heats—W. J. McDonald's Thousand; C. A. Stanley's Hoy.

Class F, pace—Chas. Chandler's Sandwich Will; Sons; W. H. Streeter's Teddy Singer; J. D. Tomlinson's Prince S.

Class G, pace—J. O. Reay's Kid Downey; E. P. Dexter's Hall Bingo; C. G. Newcomb's Chester Boy.

Class I, trot, mile heats—C. A. Thompson's Albato; D. M. White's Ruggles; A. J. Fuller's Alpena; J. Harry Robbe's Sir Rosco.

Class J, trot, mile heats—L. H. Hubbard's Pat Ingoldsby; Leigh's Mollie.

Class K, trot—C. A. Thompson's Mattie March; C. C. Furbush's Miss Gould; W. J. McDonald's Chief Wilkes.

Class L, trot—Dick Lawrence's Allie Wilkes; D. M. Hilmer Miss Belle; W. Maurer's County Boy.

Class M, pace—J. D. Dorn's Sir Rogers; W. Lowell's Margaret L.; C. B. Holden's Vic; A. C. King's The Farmer.

Tris to Join World Tourists Tomorrow

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The world-touring team of Chicago White Sox and New York Giants will be joined today by Shortstop George McBride of the Senators, and tomorrow by Tris Speaker of the Red Sox.

The teams were given an enthusiastic farewell yesterday, despite the fact that the local club was defeated 3 to 1, in the second game of their long schedule.

The game was close, with Russell and Demaree, a Chicago boy, opposing each other. The former pitched a great game, striking out ten of his opponents.

Dundee May Battle Ritchie on Coast

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Johnny Dundee, accompanied by his manager, Scotty Monteith, has arrived here from Los Angeles flushed with his recent victory over Averbuch. Dundee will only stay here long enough to meet Willie Beecher.

He will immediately return to the Coast, where Tom McCarey, the promoter, is planning to stage Dundee in a battle with Willie Ritchie for the world's lightweight title.

ST. LOUIS FANS BACK STOVALL AGAINST CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—The St. Louis "fans" are wrathy over the action of Branch Rickey, new manager of the Browns, in refusing to grant George Stovall, former manager, his release.

A number of major league teams, including the Yankees and Boston Nationals, are anxious to secure Stovall and have said to have offered to buy his release, but Rickey may shunt him off to the minors.

Stovall today declared that if he was sold to a minor league club he would jump to the outlaw Federal League and take the job managing the Kansas City team, which has been offered him.

Golf Notes

By H. P. FARRINGTON.

Boston golfers have a treat in store for them if they wish to see some of the notable women golf experts of the world in action. Today Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Miss Muriel Dodd and Miss Hattie Hall will be included in the field of players at the Country Club, Brookline, competing for the Clyde Park challenge cup.

* * *

Richard Kimball, the former Brookline High all-around athletic star, who has been the professional at the Kent Country Club, in Grand Rapids, Mich., for the past two years, has returned to Brookline with the intention of giving up the game as a vocation. In addition to numerous golfing laurels, Richard has taken to himself a wife since his last appearance in Boston, and is busy at present accepting the congratulations of his friends and their good wishes for a very happy future.

* * *

The trouble wasn't with the spikes but with the clots of mud, and the deep holes left "in the trial of the iron-shod Irish colt."

London Man to Judge at Kennel Show Here

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—It is reported that the New England Kennel Club has engaged William J. Nichols of London to judge many of the breeds at the Boston show early in the year. Mr. Nichols adjudicated at the shows of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America and at Mineola this year and last year.

McFarland and Carr Sign for Bout

Tommy McFarland, the North End featherweight, has been matched to meet Eddie Carr in another eight-round go in Lowell a week from Friday night. McFarland and Carr fought eight rounds to a draw in the Spindle City last February. McFarland claims he had the best of the fighting and should have been given the decision.

Lewis' Condition Is Slightly Improved

"Dave" Lewis, treasurer and secretary of the Allen A. A., who was stricken with pneumonia a week ago Saturday was slightly improved today. Lewis' condition, however, is still serious. The crisis in Dave's illness will probably be reached today or tomorrow. His hundreds of friends throughout New England are hoping that he will pass it in safety.

Advertising protects discriminating buyers who want a value equivalent to the expenditure.

In brewing **ALLEY'S ALE** *we have taken a longer step.*

The Taste is your protection against inferiority.

Alley's East India Stock ALE

"TELL BY THE TASTE"

"Because it's Better"

On Draught In Bottles

SEND FOR PRICES

MASSACHUSETTS BREWERIES COMPANY

36-38 Hosier Street, Boston

Telephone Main 6000

North, East South and West
"Roll Their Own"
Millions of men, of all sections, classes and occupations, smoke "Bull" Durham in *fresh, fragrant, hand-made cigarettes* because these wonderfully *satisfying* cigarettes appeal to *a distinct type* of men the world over—the *red-blooded, strong-bodied, self-reliant* type that dominates in every calling and in every clime.
GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO
(Enough for forty hand-made cigarettes in each 5c sack)
Approximately 12 BILLION cigarettes rolled from "Bull" Durham in a year—as many as *all* brands of ready-made cigarettes in this country *combined*—proves that the majority of experienced smokers prefer to *make their own* cigarettes *to suit themselves*, and roll them, fresh and fragrant, from "Bull" Durham tobacco.
Cigarettes, hand-made from this rich, ripe, mellow tobacco have a *fresh fragrance* and *satisfying flavor* that afford *lasting enjoyment*.
Get a sack of "Bull" today and *"Roll Your Own."*
Ask for FREE book of "papers" with each 5c sack
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

THE AMERICAN'S HOME PAGE

Cassidy on Soda Standards

This is the third of Mr. Cassidy's articles dealing with the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors and Bottlers who request that the federal government make standards for soda water flavors. The two previous articles opposed the use of saponin or soap bark as a foam retainer, the substitution of red pepper for ginger in ginger ale and the adulteration of soft drinks by other condiments.

By HARRY P. CASSIDY.

The big soda water flavor manufacturers of the country have taken a stand and by their figures, feel they want their standards to be the standards of the government.

They want to use saponin or soap bark to retain the foam in soda. They want to use cayenne or red pepper instead of ginger. They want to use "artificials" with government approval.

I do not believe soap bark, used in cleaning cloth in laundries or cleaning establishments, was ever intended for a food. Therefore I hope the use of soap bark is prohibited.

I do not believe that capsicum or red pepper is necessary in ginger ale as a substitute for ginger. Good ginger ales are made on the market which do not contain capsicum. Therefore I see no reason for its use or for depriving the public of ginger when it is drinking a ginger ale made out of ginger. So I hope the government will not allow the substitution.

Claims Use a Fraud.

In their definition of what shall constitute a ginger ale soda water flavor, the makers want to use the word "aromatics." From what I can tend there is any danger to the makers using spice, cloves and nutmeg in their flavors.

But I do claim the use of these articles is a fraud. The makers know that they do make a ginger ale flavor of pure ginger. It costs more. That's their objection to using it.

We use salt, pepper, spices and other condiments in food. But the point is we know when we are using them. How then are we getting, to allow the use of ginseng, opera cane and cocaine substitution which I claim a maker might not to have access to?

For instance, I read in a bottlers' advertisement the following: "Essentially all bottlers will use true fruit flavors. It is a certainty. IT IS BEYOND UNDERSTANDING THAT ANYONE WOULD PREFER THE ARTIFICIAL ETHER FLAVORS TO THE PURE, DELICIOUS, TRUE FRUITS. THE BOTTLER WHO USES THE LATTER CONFERS A SERVICE UPON HIS COMMUNITY AND IS SURE TO PROFIT BY IT.

Yet in the reading matter of the same publication in an article by the man who paid for the advertisement. In his article he says: "The soda water put up in bottles must contain materials that are completely water soluble, and this requirement ELIMINATES THE USE OF FRUIT SYRUPS AND CRUSHED FRUITS ENTIRELY."

Both Can't Be Right.

It is necessary to stimulate all human matters and all trades AND FOR THIS REASON WE ARE OBLIGED TO USE SYNTHETIC FLAVORS IN IMITATION OF THE FRUITS AND TO COLOR WITH ARTIFICIAL COLORS."

The writer of the article and the buyer of this advertisement is a prominent member of the soda water flavor makers who are called to the government for the acceptance of the makers' standards.

The ad also says that true fruit flavors. The article says use synthetic flavors. Which is right? Both can not be. If this writer, who is a specialist in the line, makes such conflicting statements which are accepted by him as sensitive, is it not highly important that the government proceed with great care before setting standards for soda water which shall have the force of law?

Human nature is such that safeguards are needed in the manufacture of foods. Better a little too rigid standards than ones which allow too great leeway. Especially caution is a watchdog support to have unity especially when the daily press reports cautions to such a degree that the use of distinctly harmful and deleterious to public health.

Best Table Sauce

Housewives know it for its rare quality and rich flavor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Best seasoning for Soups, Fish, Bouin, Chops, Gravies, etc. An Appetizer

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Snap-Shots

The Summer's flower is to the Summer sweet,
Though to itself it only live and die.
—Shakespeare.

* * *

Where the great hirelings fall, the great princes fall, too.—*Laws of Life.*

* * *

There is love that stirs the heart
And love that gives it rest.
But the love that lifts life upward
Is the noblest and the best.
—Henry van Dyke.

Coquetry Versus Flirting

SOME VALUABLE HINTS FROM GRETE VON MAYHOF

Miss Grete Von Mayhof.

By MAUDE MILLER.

"EVEN the grandmothers are pretty in America," said Miss von Mayhof, with a touch of amusement. "In my country beauty means youth, and after a woman is mature enough to marry she calmly accepts age and folding as her lot. Of course in Europe it is different with the actress, who recognizes her beauty as part of her stock in trade. She takes care of herself just as respectfully as she does of anything else that she values.

"Now, since all your American women are so sensible and so clever about caring for themselves, I will be glad to give them the benefit of my study of Beauty —how to get and keep it." The statuesque prima donna really looked capable of giving a few valuable beauty hints. Fine and clear her eyes, spun gold her soft and silky hair, milk white her skin, graceful the contour of her tall figure. If it is possible for her to tell how she does it, thought I, we will write a very valuable interview.

"My point of view is European, you know. Now I think that all women are born coquettes, and coquetry is part of the charm that is woman's greatest asset. But COQUETRY NEVER MEANS FLIRTING. Coquetry means sweet, simple, charming manners, interest in others and interest enough in yourself to make the most of yourself. Coquetry wins and holds friendship and love. Flirting repels all worthy affection.

"One of the great holds for woman's charm to make itself felt is in the art of dressing. I have studied clothes since I was fifteen. It is from the French that I have learned from Sarah Bernhardt and Madame Rejane. And I think that the American women will do well to study the French. For, to be a really charming woman with the assurance that comes from knowing that you are well dressed is a thing well worth a little study.

"Now, I believe in forming the habit of looking well," Grete von Mayhof continued. "It is just as easy to form the habit of buying becoming, attractive clothes as of always buying the particular color that will clash with your coloring, and the particular cut that will spoil the lines of your figure. Black for blondes; warm brown to bring out rich bronze tints in eyes or hair; a touch of bright color to add to the charm of a pale girl. Study your own case—it is just as important to study your clothes as the steps of your new turkey trot!

"Next keep your figure in trim. No cocoa, chocolate, milk, or any of your popular sodas! No ice cream, sweets, potatoes or any of the fat builders for the girl who wants to be a charming coquette. The fat woman can't be coy. No lounging—no taking naps for the woman who means to keep her figure. Walk—especially after meals. Walk about your rooms—walk out in the fresh air. Don't let your figure get that settled, maternity look from sitting or lounging or lying.

"Now if you have studied your clothes and kept your figure in trim, the next study is your face. Wash it with milk. That will remove dirt and dust just as well as your cold creams and pastes—and it is pure. Milk will make your face smooth and clear. Your skin will be so fine that the blood will have a chance to show through with a fine red glow.

"And then don't spoil things by clogging up the pores of your face with powder. I never use it. I make my skin fine and smooth, and then I don't turn around and undo all that I have tried so hard to bring about.

"It is just as important to have the skin of your body fine as to have that of your face in condition. I always put the juice and part of the rinds of eight lemons in my bath. This is refreshing, cleansing, and I think it has a tendency to keep you thin.

"I am really telling all my secrets. Night water? And now the secret is out. Pretty Grete von Mayhof is just learning English. And though she is so clever that her English is far better than the interviewer's German, our chat was in the tongue of the Vaterland. And one thing that modesty would forbid Miss Mayhof to dwell upon as woman's great aid in charm and coquetry, is a low, sweet voice. Add it to your list of charms, little sisters, for Grete von Mayhof is a glowing example to follow, even while you read her precepts.

H-O is the *only* oatmeal of its kind in the world. The oats are different; the process is different; the result is different.

H-O people don't expect H-O quality in ordinary rolled oats. The H-O habit is a habit that sticks.

The H-O Company, Buffalo, N.Y.
Makers of H-O, Force, and Presto.

THE KING OF DIAMONDS

BY LOUIS TRACY

A THRILLING STORY OF A MODERN MONTE CRISTO

TODAY'S INSTALMENT.

Copyright, 1904, by Edward J. Clode.

THERE was some excuse for this, but the boy's abounding good nature would admit of none. He hastened to Farrington road with the utmost speed and found his fat friend putting up the shutters of his shop.

The restaurant next door was open. Philip approached quietly.

"Good evening, Mr. Judd," he said, holding out his hand.

"Good evenin', sir," said the greengrocer, his eyes revealing not the remotest idea of the identity of the smart young gentleman who addressed him so familiarly.

"Don't you know me, Mr. Judd —Well, sir, I can't exactly bring to mind——"

"I suppose the good fare you provided for me at Holloway has so altered my appearance that you fail to recognize me again?"

"Wot! Ye don't mean to sy——Eee, Eliza, this young gent is the lad I was stellin' you of. Remanded till Saturday, you was. I saw in the piper last night. Well, there, I'm done!"

By this time Philip was inside the shop, and the stout greengrocer and his equally stout spouse were gazing open-mouthed at this well-dressed youth who had supplanted the this taterdemalion so much discussed by them and their neighbors.

Judd and the restaurant keeper were the only men in the locality who could claim acquaintance with the boy whose strange proceedings as reported in the newspapers made London gape. Indeed, both men had been interviewed by police and reporters many times. They were living links with the marvellous, a pedestal of common stone for an aerial phantasy.

And now, here he was, back again, dressed like a young gentleman, and hailing Judd as a valued friend. No wonder the greengrocer lost his breath and his power of speech.

But Philip was smiling at him and talking.

"You were the one man out of many, Mr. Judd, who believed in me and even stuck up for me when you saw me led through the street by a policeman to be imprisoned on a false charge. I did not know until an hour ago that I was indebted to you for an abundance of excellent food while I was remanded in prison. I will not offer to refund you the money you spent. My gratitude will take another form, which you will learn in a few days. But I do want to pay you the nincpences I borrowed. Would you mind asking the proprietor of the restaurant to step in here for a moment? Don't say I am present. I wish to avoid a crowd, you know."

Judd had time to collect his scattered ideas during this long speech.

"Blow the nincpence!" he cried. "Wot's nincpence for the treat I've had? People I never set eyes on in my life afore been ere an' bought cabbages, or taters, or mebbe a few plums an' then they'd start: 'Mr. Judd, wasn't it you as stood a dinner to the Boy King of Diamonds?' That's wot they christened ye, sir, or it's: 'Mr. Judd, can't yer tell us wore that young Morland lives? Surely yer know summat about 'im or yer wouldn't 'ave paid 'is bill.' Oh, it was a bein, a beano. Hasn't it, Eliza?"

"But we never let on a word," put in Mrs. Judd. "We was close as wax. We told none of 'em as how Mr. Judd went to 'Ollowa that night, did we, Willyum?"

"Not us. Ye see, I took a fancy to ye. If ahr little Johnnie 'ad lived 'e'd ha' bin just your age. Fifteen, aren't ye?"

At last Philip got him persuaded to summon the neighbor. Judd did so with air of mystery that caused the bald-headed restaurateur to believe that a burglar was bottled up in the greengrocer's cellar.

Once inside the shop, however, Mr. Judd's manner changed.

"Wot did I tell yer, Tomkins?" he cried, excitedly. "Wot price me as a judge of karakter! 'Ere's Mr. Morland come back to p'y me that nincpence. Eh, Tomkins?"

Philip solemnly counted out the money, which he handed to his delighted backer. "There was a bet, too," he said.

"Bs-thee!" roared Judd. "Two bob, wich I've pike. Out wi' four bob, Tomkins. Lord bummy, I'll stand treat at the George for this!"

"There's something funny in the case," growled Tomkins, as he unwillingly produced a couple of florins.

"I was sure you would see the joke at once," said Philip. "Good-by, Mr. Judd. Good-by, ma'am. You will hear from me without fail within a fortnight."

He was gone before they realised his intention. They saw him slip rapidly up the steps leading into Holborn, and London had swallowed him forever so far as they were concerned.

The Close of One Epoch

BEFORE retiring to rest, Philip ascertained Mr. Abingdon's London address, and wrote asking for an appointment the following evening.

He also interviewed the manager.

"I want the help of a thoroughly reliable solicitor," he said. "I wish to purchase some property—not valuable property, but of importance to me. Can you give me the address of some one known to you?"

Mr. Foret named a reputable firm in the locality.

"They may refer to you," added Philip. "Of course, I do not ask you to say more than that I am staying here, but the point is, I do not wish you to mention my age."

"Will you not see them, then?"

"No. I will endeavor to conduct the whole business by post."

The manager laughed.

"You certainly are the coolest young gentleman, I ever met. However, Mr. Anson, it may please you to know that your bank gave you the best of recommendations. I will say so to anybody."

So Philip first drafted and then copied the following letter:

Dear Sirs—M. Foret, of this hotel, has given me your name as a firm likely to transact negotiations for me. I want to purchase a small property in the Mile End Road, known as Johnson's Mews; also a shop near the entrance to the mews, tenanted by a marine store dealer named O'Brien. The mews is owned by the Cardiff and Havre Coal Company, Ltd. I do not know who owns the shop. I wish to acquire these properties for a philanthropic purpose, but I am most desirous that my name should not figure in the transaction. I propose, therefore, when you have ascertained the price, which should be at the earliest possible moment, to pay to your credit the requisite amount. You can have the properties transferred to any nominee you choose, and again transferred to me. Kindly add your costs, etc., to the purchase price. My movements are somewhat uncertain, so please send all communications by letter. It will be an obligation, and lead to future business, if you attend to this matter tomorrow morning. Yours faithfully, PHILIP ANSON.

He did not compose this letter without considerable trouble. The "philanthropic purpose" he had already decided upon, but he thought it was rather clever to refer to the possibilities of "future business."

As for the double transfer, he distinctly remembered copying letters dealing with several such transactions at the time of the coal company's conversion into a limited liability concern.

He was early to bed, and his rest was not disturbed by dreams. He rose long before the ordinary residents. Deferring his breakfast, he walked to Fleet street and purchased copies of morning and evening papers for the whole of the week.

He could thus enjoy the rare luxury of seeing himself as others saw him. I read the perfectly descriptions of his scene in court, and found himself variously described as "pert," "masterful," "imperious," "highly intelligent," endowed with a thin veneer of education," and "affected."

A GOOD LAUGH

Philip could afford to laugh at the unfavorable epithets. Up to the age of thirteen, he had been trained in a private lycee, and his work was supervised by his mother, a woman of very extensive culture. He spoke French as well as English, and spoke both admirably. He knew some Greek and Latin, was well advanced in arithmetic, and had a special penchant for history and geography.

It was in the glowing articles which appeared during his imprisonment that he took the keenest interest. Sufficiently, one ingenious correspondent blundered on to a clew. Gifted with analytical mind, he had reasoned at the diamond-laden meteor fell during the extraordinary storm of the nineteenth, and the Meteorological Department in Victoria street helped him by denoting the centre of the disturbance as situated somewhat to the east of the London Hospital.

This writer had actually intervened a member of the staff of that institution who amused himself by noting barometrical vagaries. His instrument received an extraordinary increase of pressure soon after 10 o'clock on the night of the storm.

"Alas!" added the scribe, "it did not indicate where the meteor fell, and not a policeman, bus driver or railway official can be found who observed anything beyond a phenomenal electrical display and a violent downpour of rain."

To Be Continued Tomorrow

Theatres.

COLONIAL NIGHTS AT 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. LAST 4 TIMES. GEO. M. COHAN In Himself. In His Greatest Comedy Triumph. "BROADWAY JONES"

Next Mon. Night Victor Herbert will conduct. TWO WEEKS ONLY. SEATS TOMORROW. VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MADCAP DUCHESS. With ANN SWINBURNE

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT. SOUSA and HIS BAND. Last Appearance This Season

PLYMOUTH Tel. 66 38th. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. at 2. LAST 8 TIMES. George Arliss. "DISRAELI"

Next Mon.—Seats Thursday. HENRY JEWETT PLAYERS. FLORENCE J. LEWIS, entitled "LET'S GO A-GARDENING"

SHUBERT Tonight at 8. 400 Seats $1.00 at MAT. TODAY at 2. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. A Comedy of Life in MARIETTA. 6 Acts and Kaleidoscopic Scenery. SIX WEEKS. SIX NIGHTS. MAETERLINCK'S FANTASY. THE BLUE BIRD. Prices 50c to $2. Mail Orders Now

BOSTON THEATRE. Mat. Wed. at 2. Last 2 Weeks of the Big Drama. JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN. Four Acts. 12 Scenes. 250 People. Prices 25c to $1.50. NEXT ATTRACTION THE WHIP

TREMONT Tonight at 8. Mat. Wed. at 2. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. Ziegfeld Follies

TREMONT TEMPLE. 8th Week—Friday Night Performance Omitted. Les MISERABLES. Twice Daily, 2 & 8. Popular Prices. A Miraculous 4 Act Picture Drama

GLOBE 10 A. M.—10:40 P. M. Prices 10-25-50. SIXTEEN FEATURES. VAUDEVILLE. TWICE AS MANY AS ANY SHOW IN TOWN

GAIETY BURLESQUE VAUDEVILLE. Week St., near Eagleston. ROBIE'S BEAUTY SHOW

WALDRON'S CASINO. Hanover Street near Tremont Row. ROSELAND GIRLS BURLESQUERS

Theatres.

PARK Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Last Six Nights. Still Boston's Biggest Thrill! Charles Frohman Presents. The Conspiracy. With JOHN EMERSON

MON. OCT. 17. Seats Sale Tues. Klaw & Erlanger Present. ELSIE FERGUSON. In the New American Comedy. The Strange Woman

MAJESTIC TONIGHT AT 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR. First Popular Week. Best Seats $1. Evenings 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50 No Higher

HOLLIS Daily at 2. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. "YOU CAN'T PLAY EVERY INSTRUMENT IN THE BAND." JULIA SANDERSON. A RAY OF SUNSHINE IN THE SUNSHINE GIRL. WITH JOSEPH CAWTHORN

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY. DAVID BISPHAM. The Noted Baritone. CRESSY & DAYNE. In "One Night Only." BIG ALL-STAR FEATURES—8. Prices Daily at 2 and 7:45

Castle Sq. Daily at 2:10 and 8:10. The Screaming Farce. OVER NIGHT. Prices 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Direction of Lawrence Marston. Winter St. NEXT WEEK—Held by the Enemy

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY, Oct. 29, Afternoon and Night. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, Night Only. PAVLOWA. And Her Imperial Russian Ballet and Complete Orchestra. Seats now selling at Box Office and at Steinert's. Prices $1.50 to $3.00. MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED

NATIONAL NATIONAL SQUARE. Tremont & Boylston Sts. A NIGHT AT THE MOVIES. Mats. 10 & 20c. Evgs. 10 to 50c. Phone Tre. 6500

LOEW'S ST. JAMES. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Prices—10c-25c. SELECT SUNDAY CONCERT. Seats Reserved in Advance

LOEW'S ORPHEUM. WORLD'S BEST FEATURES. Continuous Vaudeville. PRICES—10c, 15c, 25c

The Criterion of Fashion

For November

has the right style, the right Fashions, the right dress information, and the right price · 5¢

On sale to-day by all newsstands and the merchants who sell LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

THE AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE PAGE

The Girl Without Beaux

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young lady of seventeen and attend amusement places quite seldom. But wherever I go the gentlemen I meet always admire me, and still never ask to call. It has been on my mind quite a good deal lately, and I would like you to tell me why this is. K. P. M.

WHY, you dear, sweet, funny little girl, you—why are you so anxious to have them ask to call You want a few scalps at your belt so you? I suppose that's it. You don't seem to care particularly what sort of a they are—whether they are clever stupid, good looking or ugly, fine or nonplace, just so they ask to call.

'f you suppose that that's the reason don't ask to call?

e are too eager about it.

t it into your head, once and for all, a sister, that a man is a hunting nal.

Haven't you ever seen one of your crothers or cousins, or perhaps your father, get ready for a hunting trip?

He takes days packing his woods bag—picks out every little article of dress with the utmost care. Must have just such a gun and exactly such ammunition—and then he disappears, into the woods.

WHAT HE'S AFTER.

He's gone—hunting.

What is it that he hunts—It doesn't make the least particle of difference.

What he's after is not the game, but the fun of running after it.

If a herd of deer should come down to town and stand at the gate waiting to be shot—who'd want to shoot them?

If you could stand on the bank of a stream and call the fish out of the water, nobody on earth would ever want to go fishing.

Don't be so eager to be caught—or you'll never get any one to run after you as long as you live.

Seventeen! You surely are not thinking of getting married at that age, are you? Why, you're hardly out of short dresses yet. Look around you at the married women you know and at the girls.

Which is the happiest, which is the lightest hearted?

Stay single as long as you can and get married when you simply can't live another day without the man who's really in love with you.

DON'T BE TOO EAGER.

Beaux—why, of course! No girl is a girl without beaux.

But don't be too eager for beaux. They are timid creatures and they'll run if you look at them too earnestly.

A man is, after all, a kind of helpless creature—where women are concerned. He knows it and it scares him almost to death to have a girl act as is he had picked him out for her own special property. He's afraid she'll get him into some corner somewhere where can't escape.

Be a little more reserved, a little wiser, a little less anxious to please and be pleased and see how that will work.

Up-to-Date Jokes

Some time ago a man presented himself before a Liverpool magistrate to seek advice.

"Sore," he said, "I kapes hens in me yard, but th' wather-pipes is burst, an' me hens is all drowded."

"Sorry I can't do anything for you," said the magistrate; "you had better apply to the water company."

A few days later Pat again appeared.

"Well, what now? What did the water company tell you?" queried the magistrate.

"They tould me, Yer Honor," was the reply, "to kape ducks."

It was at an open-air meeting in a village that a well known speaker was holding forth.

"Men!" he shouted, "what we want, and what we are going to get, is free land, free land, men, we want, and we are going to have free land."

Just then a large piece of earth landed in the speaker's eye, and while he was removing the clod a voice yelled out, "There's a bit of free Jersey to begin with!"

* * *

The story is recalled of Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic explorer, who at the time was giving an account of his experiences amid the ice-fields.

"We certainly would have travelled further," he explained, "had not our dogs given out at a critical time."

"But," exclaimed the young woman who had been listening intently, "I thought that the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures."

Sir Leopold's face wore a whimsically gloomy expression as he replied:

"I—er—speak in a culinary sense, miss."

RESINOL CURED AWFUL ITCHING IN ONE NIGHT

Had Suffered Six or Seven Months.

New York, April 26, 1912.—"The skin on my hands got red and rough. It itched and I began to scratch it. It itched so at times I could not sleep all night. I was suffering very much. I used salve and ointment, but they did not seem to help me. This went on for six or seven months. Then I tried Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. I used them one night. In the morning, to my surprise, my hand was all well and the trouble has never returned. I am absolutely truth."—(Signed) Miss Celia Kleinman, 7 Columbia St.

Nothing we can say of Resinol equals what others say. Miss Kleinman's way of it. It does its work quickly, easily and at little cost. If you are suffering from itching, burning skin troubles, pimples, blackheads, dandruff, ulcers, boils, stubborn sores or piles, it will cost you nothing to try Resinol Ointment and Soap. Send to Dept. 18-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., for a free sample. Sold by all druggists.

The Girls He Leaves Behind

or, "The Departing Guests"

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BY NELL BRINKLEY

FROM Summer's closing gate
Go Dan and I.
He swings upon a crutch—
"Looks" with but one blue eye.

His pinky knees are bruised;
On his fat cheeks—
Run through with crystal tears—
The dirt's in streaks!

And while he hops he sobs
In sniffs forlorn,
"Had I a heart, 'twould burst—
My elfin wings are torn."

I stumble with no crutch,
No bruise *I* show.
But my heart's laced with cracks,
And turned—with inward tears—
to dough!

Gone are our lazy days,
Danny's and mine.
Autumn's cold rain chills flesh,
Warm with the Summer's wine.

Behind that gate lies Summer,
Golden and *blue*.
Gold for the sweet warm days,
Sapphire the deep sky's blue.

Gold for the flowers and bees
And butterflies.
Blue for the Summer girls'
Dear, untrue eyes.

Back in that Paradise
We leave all bliss;
There lisps a velvet sea
There lives a vanished kiss

The girl who swam with me
The smothering surf.
The girl who "drove" the ball
'Cross green plush turf.

"Black-eyes" who danced with me
Through moonlight hoar
"Browneyes" who, boylike, raced
Young Dan and I along the shore.

Sighs—songs—and girls—
Long, lovely days—
My tennis shoes—white stocks—
Are *all* there by the ways.

Of Summer land, beyond
The gates. They fly
(Girls, flowers, all Summer things)
To Summer's steps — kissing good-bye!

Into October's rain
Go Dan and I.
Scuffling ...rough dry and leaves,
Blackened of heart and eye!

—NELL BRINKLEY.

The Manicure Lady

"SISTER MAYME is going to be married next month," said the Manicure Lady. "I thought for awhile that I was going to beat her to the altar, but after I gave the playwright the gate Mayme passed me the hemstitch and soon she'll be a bride."

"When are going to marry?" asked the Head Barber.

"He's a nice kind of nice young fellow," said the Manicure Lady, "and I guess he will make Mayme a good husband, but his work it is dangerous, for he is a locomotive engineer and he makes a run where there are many cars and it is afraid some day he will get killed at his post. I don't think it makes any difference where a man works, do you?" asked the Head Barber. "If he is going to get it he is going to get it and there is no escaping that. My dad used to tell about a man we certain that was thirty years selling the high water mark of Lake Erie and got drowned in his bathtub. It's all on the level, and when a man comes to die he is good mate. Just then I started to say to dad, but I was overlooking you said dad Myers was married and the Head Barber. I beg pardon she is head over heels in love with a gentlemen friend and can't bear to think of leaving him and he without him. I told her she better not start such a thing when she got out and down those the altar, because, goodness knows, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, as the feller says with me last that wrote the new plays.

"Mayme is a charming girl anyhow I remember one time she was going to marry a head pressman that is on one of the big papers here in town, and when she heard that the pressmen and the printers used to play poker in the little still around the corner she began to show and fool. Wilfred said her it was better to marry a pressman that played poker than to marry a stranger boy that thought he played poker, but it didn't do no good, so they broke up and I and the pressman has been a bachelor to this day."

"She ain't married the engineer yet," said the Head Barber.

"That's what Wilfred says, George. My brother don't want to see Mayme married at all, because since I have cut him off no more but Mayme is his only sweet heart when his parents ain't meeting with no sale. So he is doing everything he can to discourage the match. Ever since he found out that she is nervous about her engaged gent's calling he has been clipping out headlines of train wrecks and putting them under her plate at a table, and last night he read her a poem called 'The Wreck on the Maxon Road.' He has got that poor girl so unnerved that she don't eat anything to speak of, and I guess he would have kept up his bum comedy only the old gent put the crusher on it last night at dinner.

"Dear me George, this life is a puzzler to dope out, ain't it? Folks gets married and then they get a year or two and then they drift apart. Folks gets engaged and worry themselves sick for fear something is going to happen to break up the happy home they ain't sure yet they are going to have. The way the world is now folks will have to commence color hair dye or all go gray headed long before old age. It's true, Dad, for I worry and get what that from one day's end to the other."

"That's the way it is to the big town," said the Head Barber, "but you don't see much of it in the country. I've been thinking of starting a little shop in my own home town, but many reasons, of course, I'd miss you, but I would get a chance to rest my nerves. I could be away from your chatter "—"I'll be right next, sir."

—WILLIAM F. KIRK.

Safe Hints

When boiling suet or flour dumplings keep the lid on the saucepan slightly raised on one side by dipping a stick of firewood under it. When this is done the water is kept boiling and the dumplings will not be heavy.

To clean discolored marble, first of all wash with soap and water, then wipe dry and apply a paste made of powdered barbarick and lemon juice. Rub well into the discolored parts and rinse it off in clean cool water.

The ticking of a watch in a sick room is often most taxing to a nervous person. To obviate this turn a tumbler over a watch as one goes to bed at night, and the sound of the ticking can no longer be heard.

The death of earth is to become water, and the death of water is to become air, and the death of air is to become fire—and reversely. —HERACLITUS.

After boiling salt beef leave two or three cooked carrots in the liquor until cold. The carrots will absorb the salt and the liquor can be used for soup.

To prevent moths from invading drawers and boxes where woollen goods are stored sprinkle a little turpentine in the drawers of boxes every three months.

Their Married Life

The Present Helen Brought Mrs. Stevens From Paris Suddenly Appears Very Meagre

By Mabel Herbert Urner

"OH, that's lovely! How dine the work is!" enthused Mrs. Stevens, as she shook out the hand-embroidered, lace-trimmed, berth-blond petticoat.

"Yes, I'm sorry I didn't get two like that," admitted Helen. "But I got a nightgown with the same bow knot embroidery," taking from the drawer another lacy garment.

"Isn't that dear? I do love a nightgown trimmed around the bottom, but you rarely ever see them. You didn't get that for ten francs?"

"No; that was more. I've forgotten just what, but it was nearer twenty."

"That's four dollars, isn't it?" mused Mrs. Stevens. "Well, you couldn't get a nightgown like that here for four dollars."

"Yes, I think you could, and it would be better made. See how carelessly that lace is set in. Some of the things I've had washed are almost coming to pieces."

"Well, anything you don't want I'll be only too glad to take. And you sure let me have those combinations," nodding to a couple of garments she had laid aside. "You just said you were sorry you'd bought them."

"We'll see," laughed Helen, evasively, for even though she was disappointed in some of the things she had gotten in Paris she shrank from the idea of selling them.

"Oh, what's that? You didn't show me that. Oh, how DAINTY! Do slip it on."

It was a lace teagown of sheer French muslin, dotted with sprigs of tiny pink rosebuds. Helen slipped it on over her dress and fastened the pale-pink satin girdle at the side.

"That's the softest, daintiest thing! It just suits you! If you don't mind I'd love to know what you paid for that."

"I think this was only 60 francs—$12. I just happened to see it in the window of a little shop near the Rue Marche."

"Why DIDN'T you get me one?" reproachfully. "You know I said before you sailed if you saw anything particularly cheap and attractive——"

"Emily! Emily!" called Mr. Stevens from the front room where he was talking to Warren.

"Yes, dear, in just a minute."

"Oh, before we go in I want to give you this," and Helen took out a small parcel wrapped in tissue paper. "It's just a little souvenir."

"Now you shouldn't have done that," began Mrs. Stevens.

Helen thought she saw a look of disappointment cross her face when she found it was only a dresser scarf, but her thanks were most effusive.

"I hope it will fit your dresser."

"Oh, I'm sure it will! And it's just what I needed!"

That was what Mrs. Stevens always said when anything was given her, but Helen still had the feeling that she had expected something more.

"And I got you a pair of gloves, too," impulsively. "Six and a half—that's your size, isn't it?"

"Now, really, you shouldn't," protested Mrs. Stevens, as Helen took out a pair of long white kid gloves that she had not thought of giving her until just this moment. She had bought them for Warren's Aunt Fannie. But that scarf was not enough—she HAD to give Mrs. Stevens something else!

"Oh, what beautiful soft kid!"

"Helen, what was the name of that place we went to—just beyond the Dead Rat?" called Warren." "That frisky place?"

"Cafe Royal, wasn't it?" she called back.

And when she and Mrs. Stevens finally went into the front room Warren was giving a glowing account of their night at the Cafe Royal.

"But we left just when things were getting lively," regretfully. "Helen here got royally drunk and wouldn't stay."

"Why, dear, we stayed until after 2—and it couldn't have been much livelier."

"Oh, DO tell us about it! Was it one of those really wicked places?" asked Mrs. Stevens, eagerly.

"Well, you wouldn't call it a Sunday-school entertainment!" grinned Warren. "They certainly whooped it up. Frisky! Olive Tablets at bedtime."

"Henry, do take that address, if we should go in the Spring!——

"I've got the address all right. Curtis has put me on to a lot of places. But we'll go slow on those restaurants where they're so price on the carte."

"Well, I don't know," mused Warren. "We didn't find them so high. Prices were pretty stiff—but no worse than they soak you here."

"Oh, I thought some of the prices were awful," demurred Helen. "And you never did tell me what that dinner in the Bois cost. Tell me now?" for the expense of that evening still rankled in her mind.

"I've forgotten," shrugged Warren, "but it wasn't so bad. About the only place where they really tried to soak us was the millinery shop, where that woman wanted to bluff you into paying $80 for that hat."

"I didn't give her much encouragement," laughed Helen. "I'd never have gone back there if it hadn't been for you."

"Why, did he want to pay $80 for a hat!" demanded Mrs. Stevens.

"Not much," emphatically. "But I told Helen if she wanted the hat I'd call that woman's bluff—and get it for $25."

"And did you?" breathlessly. "Do tell us about it."

Warren never hesitated to tell stories which attested to his shrewdness, and now he told how he had taken Helen back to the millinery shop, given the woman his card, and said if she wanted to have the hat at the hotel by 6 o'clock with a C. O. D. bill for $25—that she'd get the money. And how they had walked out leaving her spluttering with indignation.

"But she didn't send the hat!" triumphantly.

"The hat was there at 6 o'clock all right. That old lady was too shrewd not to nail the twenty-five."

"Oh, do let's see it," pleaded Mrs. Stevens.

"Yes, trot it out, Helen. Let's see what she asked $80 for!"

"It's only a simple street hat," apologized Helen, "but I wanted it because it matched my blue traveling suit."

"Well she DID have a nerve to ask $80 for that!" exclaimed Mr. Stevens when Helen returned with the hat.

"Why, DEAR!" expostulated Mrs. Stevens.

"Oh, Mrs. Curtis knows what I mean," apologetically. "If a man pays $80 for a hat he expects something that will make a big noise—lots of droopy plumes and things—that look like money."

"That shows how little men know about it," said Mrs. Stevens derisively. "Nobody's wearing willow plumes any more. It's the little, smart, almost untrimmed hats that you pay for this year."

"And they wear them smashed down over one eye and look like the devil," commented Warren.

"Oh, while I think of it," Mrs. Stevens' face lit up with interest. "Were they wearing those ruffles around the hips in Paris?"

"Sort of bustle-front arrangement?" supplemented Mr. Stevens.

"Not so extreme as you see them in the papers," laughed Helen. "But where was it we saw that white satin where they were wearing those ruffles that stood out like they were wired? At Maxim's, wasn't it, dear?"

"Search me," shrugged Warren. "I was looking at the women themselves."

"And oh, did you see any trains in front?" asked Mrs. Stevens.

"Yes, at the Folies-Bergere, one of the show girls had——"

"Oh, I remember that," interrupted Warren. "Looked like she had her dress on backside before."

And the discussion of the Paris fashions was soon left to Helen and Mrs. Stevens, while Mr. Stevens and Warren drifted on to a political argument.

It was after 11 before Mrs. Stevens made the move to go.

"Stayed pretty late, didn't they?" Warren glanced at his watch as they came back from the elevator. "Now let's get to bed. I'm tired."

But Helen had still to straighten up her room, which was strewn with the Paris purchases she had taken out to show Mrs. Stevens. As she put them away she kept trying to think what she could give Aunt Fannie—now that she had given away her gloves.

If there was only something she had bought for herself that would do! But Aunt Fannie was so old maidish—she never wore anything frilly. Then she looked over the other presents for his family, for they had not been out to see his people yet. If there was only some way she could change them around so she would not have to buy anything for Aunt Fannie.

"What in the Sam Hill are you doing now?" demanded Warren, appearing at the door in his bathrobe. "Not even started to undress?"

"Oh, I won't be long, dear," hastily. "I was just looking over these things—trying to find something to give Aunt Fannie."

"Thought you got her something."

"Yes, I did—a pair of long gloves, but I—I gave them to Mrs. Stevens. Somehow, when I went to give her that dresser scarf—it didn't seem enough. Now I'll have to get Aunt Fannie something here."

"Oh, you are a chump! Haven't you got those presents straight yet? If you paw over them much longer they'll be worn out. Spent most of your time in Paris buying them, and you've been sorting 'em ever ever since. Now shut up and come to bed."

Advice to the Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

PERHAPS YOU NEED A RIVAL.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

We have been keeping company for the past two and a half years, and love each other immensely. Lately she has been going with other young men and coming back and telling me that she enjoys them very much. She tells me in a way that makes me feel very bad. She still says she loves me and only goes out to please her girl friend.

P. A. H. J.

IF you have been monopolizing her for two and a half years, and are not engaged, you need a rival. I am only sorry that you haven't three or four of them. Put an engagement ring on her finger and you will have a right to object.

NOT IF SHE OBJECTS

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

Should a girl of sixteen accept the company of a young man of twenty-three, with the permission of her parents?

SWEET SIXTEEN.

IN my judgment a girl of sixteen is too young to accept the serious attentions of any man, but parents know the situation better. If "Sweet Sixteen" loves this man, it is all right for her to keep company with him with her parents' approval. If she doesn't love him, no approval makes it right.

CERTAINLY

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am eighteen and have been keeping company with a young gentleman, twenty-three years of age, for two years and three months. As his birthday is near, I would like to know whether it is proper for me to give him a gift. If so, kindly give me a few suggestions.

ANXIOUS.

YOUR friendship warrants a remembrance, but you must make it simple and inexpensive. A book, a pen, or, what is just as highly treasured, just a little note wishing him many happy returns.

GO TO SEE HER

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young professional man of excellent family, and for the last eleven months I have been in love with a young lady, and now for some time she does not answer the letters I send her. Could you tell me what to do? D. S.

IT is possible she never received them.

One has always the right to hope in such cases. Go to her and tell her of your love. There can be no mistake in the spoken word.

CERTAINLY

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am eighteen and have been introduced to a young man five years my senior. As I have an older sister do you think it proper for me to keep company with him as he asked me to go out with him? A. S.

IT is an old-fashioned notion that a girl may not love or marry till her older sisters are "out of the way." I am glad to say it no longer prevails. If love comes your way don't reject it though you have a dozen sisters older than you.

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TRUST COMPANIES HOLD IN TRUSTEESHIP FOURTH OF THE NATION'S GARNERED WEALTH

The BOSTON AMERICAN publishes today, and will publish on successive Mondays, articles on "The Trust Company and Its Activities."

The articles will deal particularly with the relation of trust companies to the business communities, and will also give detailed information of value to investors. Every investor should read these articles, the second of which appears today.

Nation's Wealth and Trust Companies

United States Far Outstrips All Other Countries of the World in Material Possessions—Potential Part Played by One Form of Banking—One Fourth of America's Garnered Wealth Held in Trusteeship by Trust Companies.

Wealth is definite, positive and reassuring. A practical age like the present measures the prosperity of a nation, a State, a corporation and the individual by the accumulations of which each is the possessor. In recent years this nation has been making tremendous strides toward all that makes for material prosperity. The assertion that the United States is the richest nation in the world is no idle boast; it is a well-attested fact.

So wide is the margin between our national wealth and that of the nearest rival, Great Britain, that the realm of King George is not even a close second, and France, Germany and Russia are far outstripped. The figures as compiled for 1912 and, consequently, the latest, fairly dazzle even those who are accustomed to deal with the larger financial statements.

For a nation not yet a century and a half old, the United States has an accumulated wealth that is marvelous. The figures of the wealth of nations as tabulated for 1912 by one of the accepted authorities of this country follow:

United States	$120,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	80,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000
Belgium	9,000,000,000
Spain	5,400,000,000
Holland	5,000,000,000
Portugal	2,500,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000,000

A Wonderful Influence.

The national debt of the United States, October 1, 1912, was $2,909,750,148. Marvelous as are the figures of our wealth as a nation, however satisfactory to our national pride is its comparison with other great countries, the full extent of our financial progress is not understood without reference to that tangible, collateral wealth which is represented in actual money or its equivalent thereof.

It is here that the growth of a part of our wonderful banking system proves its influence in the national life. A glance at the above figures show that America's total wealth is $120,000,000,000. Represented in this vast aggregate how great a part do the 1,500 or more trust companies of the nation bear? The answer is profoundly impressive.

An Impressive Comparison.

Trust companies guard a treasure conservatively estimated at $35,000,000,000, which grand total at least $30,000,000,000 represents wealth which the companies protect as trustees and guardians, and the remainder stands for the value of their own banking resources.

Thus the trust companies hold in their keeping at least one-fourth of the nation's garnered wealth. A sum equal to more than one-third of the total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland and more than one-half of the wealth of France and Germany is under the control of the American trust companies, and this amount almost equals Russia's entire treasure, and surpasses that of Austria, Italy and the numerous lesser kingdoms.

Why?

One quite naturally inquires: How is it that the trust companies have forged forward at so swift and so substantial a pace? The answer is found in the banking confidence with which men of wealth and business sagacity are making trust companies the executors and trustees of their estates.

Assured that their wishes and purposes will be carried out, to the letter, knowing that rigid laws and intelligent supervision will be the guidance of the several States, will be followed, and confident that men, specially trained for the service they are to render because of their integrity, and even experience, the possessors of large and even modest fortunes are giving to the trust companies the care of their estates at death rather than commit them to the hazard of individual control.

It is, therefore, but a step to say that a nation, the wealth of which is represented in a sum so great as the title of the average man, finds its prosperity so eloquently reflected in its financial institutions which not only act as bankers but as guardians, custodians and as general watchmen of the product of thrift and foresight. Add to this statistical attestation the additional fact that not one dollar held in trust by the trust companies of America has been lost through the unlawful act of an official and the integrity of the companies and their wards stand unquestioned.

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STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 1, 1913

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Time Loans	$4,657,208.74	Capital Stock	$600,000.00
Investments	479,443.55	Surplus and Undivided Earnings (less expenses)	765,403.16
Demand Loans	3,699,123.60		
Cash in Offices and Banks	2,767,758.40		
	6,466,882.00	Deposits	10,238,131.13
	$11,603,534.29		$11,603,534.29

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Touching on and Appertaining to Things Political

John N. Cole was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he.
He said: "I'm for Peace and Prosperity
Don't care if he HAS had three."

* * *

And while the Muse holds us, we might add this little gem—spoken, it is presumed, by the man who walloped Gardner at Faneuil Hall Saturday night:

* * *

"I don't want to say any more
"Than my name it is Mr. Thore,'
"I'd rather tend me
"Wendell Phillips Thore'—
"And you might to have known this before."

* * *

The Democratic omission of any platform endorsement of the Wilson administration looked like a splendid joke to some Republicans at first, but now they are finding that the loyal Democrats are doing a lot better without damning the Wilson "outlet."

* * *

When Governor Foss announced his candidacy, President Levi H. Greenwood of the Senate, a strong Gardner man, went off on a hunting trip. And every day other Republicans are taking to the woods.

* * *

David Walsh says that the strongest argument for direct legislation is that old-fashioned politicians and others are against it. How about Tom Riley?

* * *

The Governor of California, coming here to campaign for Mr. Bird, had better take care he doesn't win the nickname of "Too Much Johnson."

* * *

At Osterville, Mr Bird talked in a barber shop, and at Mashpee, six Indians constituted his audience, but he isn't going to give up, by ginger!

* * *

If blackhorn cane will proceed to steal blackthorne cane, will proceed to steal the "Big Stick's" thunder.

TODAYS STOCK MARKET

By W. H. ROSS, Financial Editor.

Stocks were stronger this morning, although at the end of the first hour a number had failed to retain all gains. In this market Boston & Maine and Haven were then down half a point, and American Telephone was a shade higher. There were fractional gains for Butte and Superior, and Calumet & Arizona, but North Butte was lower. There was a better tone to coppers as a close owing to the strength of the statistical position of the metal. Copper warrants had a large rise in London this morning.

In New York, around 11 o'clock, Chesapeake & Ohio was off ¼, Canadian Pacific 1, Northern Pacific ⅝ and Reading ⅝, while advance included Union Pacific ⅝, Steel ⅛, Amalgamated ⅛ and American Smelting ⅜.

New York Stocks Open Higher.

The demand for stocks in New York at the opening of that market was sufficient to send all of the important issues higher. Americans had ranged higher previously in London, the latter market being actuated in this respect by the New York bank statement of Saturday. When buying on this side on foreign account began New York prices went quickly to the London level.

Among stocks to make opening gains were Amalgamated, Utah Copper, Union Pacific, Steel, American Can and Erie.

Rock Island preferred advanced almost two points and a fractional improvement was made in common. The 4 per cent bonds, however, had a weaker tone.

Firmness prevailed on the Curb.

No Fear of Bankers Seceding.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has no fear of a secessional movement by national banks on account of the new Currency bill. There has been talk of a general retirement of such institutions from the system, but Mr. McAdoo has been predicted they will take out State charters. Mr. McAdoo scouts this in a letter to a President, R. M. Morton of the State National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., in which he says:

"A reasonable amount of reflection should satisfy anyone that there is no danger of this eventuality. Every day bankers from different parts of the country visit the Treasury Department. I have yet to find one who has determined to quit the national banking system if this measure is enacted."

The main object of the letter was to correct what he termed an inconsistency in a circular issued by the bankers in St. Louis with reference to the 2 per cent. bonds.

"I think you may take it for granted," said the Secretary, "that no currency measure is going to be passed which deals unjustly with the 2 per cent. bonds." Continuing he said:

"I cannot understand why any national bank should sell its bonds at present quotations. Certainly there is nothing in the pending legislation to justify such action. My attention has recently been called to items appearing in various newspapers and to statements in circular letters privately circulated which appear to cause apprehension about the 2 per cent. bonds.

"I do not charge that this is done for a malevolent purpose. Perhaps it is due to ignorance or to the undue zeal of persons of interests other than the public at large. I am not, however, interested in motives; I am concerned with effects.

"If a bank sells its 2 per cent. bonds upon the mere apprehension that enough national banks will so act as to be able to force a large volume of these bonds on the market, he is simply taking counsel of unreasonable fears.

"The present market quotation for government 2s plainly will not long be seriously to render because of their integrity, and even experiences, the possessors of large and even modest fortunes, are giving to the trust companies the care of their estates at death rather than commit them to the hazard of individual control.

It is, therefore, but a step to say that a nation, the wealth of which is represented in a sum so great as the title of the average man, finds its prosperity so eloquently reflected in its financial institutions which not only act as bankers but as guardians, custodians and as general watchmen of the product of thrift and foresight. Add to this statistical attestation the additional fact that not one dollar held in trust by the trust companies of America has been lost through the unlawful act of an official and the integrity of the companies and their wards stand unquestioned.

Tariff and Cost of Food.

The new tariff is not likely to greatly reduce the cost of foodstuffs, according to figures relating to the law which has just gone into effect. A Washington dispatch says:

"After free sugar becomes effective, basing the calculations upon the duties paid under the Payne-Aldrich law for the year 1912, the net saving in foodstuffs for the American people will amount to just about sixty-six cents for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The amount of duties paid in 1912 on articles that have been transferred from the dutiable to the free list was $7,296,733. On items upon which reductions were made the saving annually will be, based upon the 1912 figures, $6,112,732. These two classifications bring about a lessening of duties on articles of food amounting to $13,409,465.

"To this must be added after three years, when sugar becomes free, $55,000,000.

"That makes a grand total of $68,409,465 in reduction of duties on foodarticles. Figure that out among 100,000,000 of people and the personal effect upon each individual is easily ascertained."

It is said that as soon as the Canadian tariff agreement with the late Sir Wilfred Laurier will move a resolution in favor of abolishing all duties on articles of food in Canada, and another in favor of increasing the British preference.

The immediate occasion for this action is the further increase in the cost of living in Canada, and the passing of the United States tariff bill.

The return recently issued by the Board of Trade shows that the cost of living in the Dominion during the last ten years has increased more than in any other country in the world.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVED SUNDAY

Cincinnati, from Hamburg, Bologne and Southampton.
Bohemian, from Liverpool.
Islington, from Java and China.
Kaputa, from Lisbon, Costa Rica.
Prince Arthur, from Yarmouth.
Hekoma, from New York.

SAILED SUNDAY.

Madonna for Naples and Marsailles.

DUE TODAY.

Victoria from Havre.
Kansas from Japan and China.
Canopic from Naples and Azores.

DUE TUESDAY.

Sagamore from Liverpool.

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cassel from Bremen.

DUE THURSDAY.

Anglian from London.

DUE FRIDAY.

Kassana from Calcutta and Colombo.

How Will the Income Tax Affect You?

The Act, with an explanatory summary, has been published by the

Old Colony Trust Company.

Copies may be obtained at either office, or will be mailed upon request.

17 Court Street **52 Temple Place**

Financial News in Brief.

The Federal Mining & Smelting Co. was strong this morning, spot advancing 17s. 6d. and futures 15s.

The Federal Mining & Smelting Co. reports for the year ended by August last that its surplus increased $66,000.

It is reported from Tokio that the Japanese government is considering the advisability of increasing its subsidies to Japanese steamship lines to get more boats built for Panama Canal trade.

BOSTON STOCKS.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading Boston stocks:

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	11:15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	85¾	85¾	85¾

TELEPHONES.

American	121¼	121¼	121¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

*United Fruit	166	166	166

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Com.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Calumet & Arizona	64½	64½	64½
Copper Range	38	38	38
Granby	72¾	72¾	72¾
North Butte	24¾	24¾	24¾
Superior	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Tamarack	28¼	28	28¼
Wolverine	41	41	41

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Alaska Gold	22	22⅜	22⅜
Andes	78¾	78¾	78¾
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Butte & Superior	30¾	30¾	30¾
Central Coal & C.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
New Haven rts.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
Penn. Coal	39	38⅝	38⅝
Superior Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
U. S. Smelting	47	47	47
Yukon Gold	65c	65c	65c

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading New York stocks.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	11:15
Atch. T. & S. F.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86¾	86¾	86¾
Canadian Pac.	225⅝	224⅛	224⅝
Ches. & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
Chic. & N. W.	126½	126½	126½
Denver & Rio G.	18¾	18¾	18¾
Erie	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝
Erie 1st pf.	42	42	42
Gr. Northern pf.	123	122⅝	122⅝
Int. Metropol.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Int.-Metropol. pf.	58	58	58
Lehigh Valley	150¼	150	150
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	85¾	85½	85½
N. Y. C.	95	95	95
Norfolk & West.	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
Northern Pacific	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
Pennsylvania	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
Reading	160⅝	160⅛	160⅛
Rock Island	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
Rock Island pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
Southern Pac.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Union Pac.	149⅞	149½	149⅝
Union Pacific	149¾	149½	149⅝

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Amal. Cop.	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel.	121¼	121¼	121¼
Alaska Gold	23	22⅞	22⅞
Am. Sm. & R.	63½	63¼	63¼
Am. Cot.	50¾	50¾	50¾
Am. Can pf.	99	89⅝	99
American Cop.	75¼	75¼	75¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	128⅝	128⅛	128⅝
Chino	40½	40	40½
Mex. Petroleum	64¼	64⅛	64⅛
U. S. Rubber	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
U. S. Rubber pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾
Utah Copper	53¼	53	53

BOSTON CURB.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading Curb stocks:

QUALIFIED LIST.

	High.	Low.	11:15
Chief Con.	1-16	1-16	1-16
First National	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
Mexican Metals	47c	47c	47c
Ohio Copper	50c	49c	50c
Raven	7c	6c	7c
South Lake	4	4	4

UNQUALIFIED LIST

Nev. Douglas	2	2	2

SULZER SAYS MURPHY TRIED TO BUY HIM

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—That Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, offered money to William Sulzer and that the impeachment of Sulzer resulted from his refusal to take orders from the chief of the Tammany clan, was the charge made today by the ousted governor in an interview printed in an evening newspaper.

According to the former governor, his political death was the outcome of a conspiracy which began when Mrs. Sulzer refused to accept money from Murphy just before he took office as the executive of the State.

Sulzer said he expressed surprise when Murphy approached him and offered him money with which to pay his debts.

The offer of money, he adds, was subsequently made in a more alluring form, but Sulzer declared that he had taken office determined to shake off the shackles of Tammany and spurn every overture from that source.

The disclosure was the long promised statement, which Mr. Sulzer wanted to make during his trial in Albany, but was withheld by his lawyers. In addition to exposing a conspiracy, he said, he wanted to show the public how the Tammany organization does its work. Their second meeting took place at the home of Judge McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Mr. Sulzer went on to say. At that time Sulzer asserts, Murphy gave him a list of names of Tammany men he wanted appointed to office.

Murphy wanted James Gaffney, a dyed-in-the-wool Tammany man for State Highway Commissioner, Mr. Sulzer asserted, and practically demanded that Gaffney be given the place on penalty of having Tammany hurl its strength against the Governor.

The late Mayor Gaynor's name was brought into the article and, according to his assertions, Sulzer acted on the advice of Gaynor when he broke away from Murphy and Tammany Hall.

Sulzer revealed considerable "inside history" unknown to the people of the State he and Murphy were at war from the moment that he (Sulzer) was inaugurated.

Murphy was that of impeachment. Sulzer declares that if he had called off the Hennessey investigation of State department the world not have been impeached.

Blow Safe Near Police Station

Cambridge Robbers, However, Failed to Open Inner Doors.

Joseph E. Holmes of J. A. Holmes & Co., whose grocery store on Central square, Cambridge, is less than 100 yards from Cambridge Police Headquarters, found today that burglars had forced open the office safe since Saturday night. The burglars were evidently frightened away because they did not force the locked inner door of the safe, or else were unable to.

They brought horse blankets, forced the clothes lockers and brought out all the employees' working clothes. Soaking these in oil they used them as fuses to deaden the noise of the dynamite.

Sex Teaching in School Denounced

The teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools or anywhere else outside the home circle was denounced by the Rev. Edwin H. Van Etten in Trinity Church. He said: "There comes a time in the life of every child when that child will be confronted by questions which demand a true, frank and straightforward explanation, and the parents should be the ones to give it. Coming from this source the child will go through life with a knowledge he knows to be clean, because it has come to him from one whom he loves and respects."

Dedicate Tablet to Dr. H. M. Willard

A bronze tablet in memory of Dr. Horace Mann Willard, former principal of the Quincy Mansion School in Wollaston, was dedicated by the Alumnae Association in the school chapel. Miss Helen Winslow presided at a memorial service. Bishop W. E. Huntington, Thomas L. Barnour and Miss Clara Lindsey Willard were the speakers. Miss Foster presented the tablet and Mrs. W. H. M. Willard, principal, accepted.

Dartmouth Cabin For Cube Mountain

Dartmouth graduates interested in the college Outing Club are planning to build on Cube Mountain, twenty miles from Hanover, a duplicate of the Moose Mountain Cabin presented by them to the college boys earlier in the year. The Hon. F. E. Johnson has given a twenty-five acre tract on Cube Mountain to the Outing Club and the new cabin will be erected there.

Names New Apple for the President

MONTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 20.—A large gold and crimson apple, pleasing to the eye, but of rare flavor, has been originated by John Wilson Van Dyne, a farmer of Lower Montville. He has called the new species the Wilson apple, in honor of the President. A sample of the fruit will be sent to Mrs. Wilson to try in pies.

Taft to Make Princeton Speech

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Hundreds of representatives from universities in all parts of the world arrived here today ready for the formal opening Wednesday of the Graduate College of Princeton University. Among the most noted guests will be former President Taft, who will deliver the memorial address on Grover Cleveland at the dedication of the memorial tower named after Mr. Cleveland.

Hash in Disguise Has Girdled Globe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"Hash," disguised by different names, exists in every country, says Mrs. Mary Louise Barrell, wife of Commander Henry H. Barrell, U. S. N., who has written an around-the-world cook book. Some times it is a stew; in South America it is pochero; in China it is chi-lo; in Mexico it is chile con carne, and in France it is ragout.

Steamships.

TO MAINE

Eastern Steamship Corporation

Boston to Rockland, Camden, Bath, Bangor, Penobscot Bay and River	5:00 P. M. from India Wharf—Mon., Tues., Wed. and Fri.
and to Mt. Desert.	Tues. and Fri. only.
Bath, Pittsfield, Richmond, Augusta and Gardiner.	6:00 P. M. from Portland Wharf—Mon., Wed. and Fri.
Portland (Night Line)	7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Week Days Only.
Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Mt. John and the Provinces.	9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices, at City Ticket Office, 332 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

BAY STATE LINE
VIA RAIL AND BOAT
NEW YORK $2.40
Outside 2-Berth Staterooms $1.00
GEORGES and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday
Service, Boston-Manhattan
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston.

To New York $2.65

Via Rail and Boat. Daily and Sunday.
"THE ORIGINAL TIDEWATER LINE"
NEW YORK & BOSTON DESPATCH
COLONIAL LINE 3225 Wash. St. Phone F. Hill 3700

Urge Federal Law to Bar Child Labor

Best Year in History for United Textile Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—A demand for federal laws to prevent the paying of low wages, long hours of labor and the exploitation of child workers was made before the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America today by President John Golden.

Secretary-Treasurer Hibbert stated that the past year has been the most successful the organization has ever experienced. Efforts will be doubled to bring the foreign element into the organization.

Brookfield, British Play Censor, Dies

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Charles Brookfield censor of plays, died today aged fifty-six. Because of his opposition to certain plays of George Bernard Shaw, Mr. Brookfield and the playwright were engaged in a long sensational squabble in the press.

Suspect Firebug in Chelsea Blaze

Early Fire Causes $1,500 Damage in Block at Nos. 260 to 266 Broadway.

Suspicion of a firebug surrounds the origin of a fire early today which caused a damage of $1,500 in the block at Nos. 260 to 266 Broadway, Chelsea. The building is situated on the site of structures destroyed by the big Chelsea fire.

The blaze started in the basement of No. 266 Broadway, occupied by the Olympic Sweets Company, and spread to Nos. 262, 264 and 266, occupied by Albert L. Benjamin, men's furnishings, Broadway Grocery Company and the Chelsea Public Market. Most of the damage was sustained by the Olympic Sweets Company and Albert Benjamin.

"SAW YOUR AD

in The American." Don't fail to say that when you call to get work. Boston American "Help Wanted" ads are known by employers to bring the most efficient people.

Real Estate—Miscellaneous. Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

Closing Out Sale of Houses IN WATERTOWN

The largest and best building operation ever attempted in Watertown has just been consummated. A large and spacious cow pasture has been converted into one of the prettiest and most exclusive settlements in town.

High elevation, location and view magnificent. Only five of these houses remain unsold. They are two-family and have every modern convenience found in two-family houses.

Must be sold before 10 A. M. Tuesday to highest bidder. Call Sunday or Monday. Make deposit of $100 and bid. A deposit of ten dollars will be required with the placing of each bid. Same to be refunded if bid is rejected.

Take Arsenal-Watertown car from Harvard Sq. subway. Get off at Bigelow Av. Office on Lloyd rd. W. F. MARANG, owner.

NORTH SHORE.

HOUSE LOTS opposite the famous Tedesco Club grounds, near Beach Bluff, Swampscott, only $350; easy terms; 100 lots on sale; building for $2,000; easy terms, $5 down and $5 a month; plans. ROBERTS & SOUTH, 53 Market St., Lynn.

LYNN STORE.

SMALL two-story building estate; safe income for a business man; owner going direct; must be big sacrifice; terms given. Box 615, Lynn.

ALLSTON

1355 COMMONWEALTH AV.—Attractive apartment, every modern improvement; 7 rooms and bath; rent $50. Apply to JANITOR, or tel. 64-M Cohasset.

TWO-APARTMENT HOUSE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for village farm and store filled with goods; free and clear; will pay cash difference. 2 Tremont st., Boston.

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide Free.

Gives full information about Washington County. Address CHAPIN'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Washington, D. C.

WANTED — 100,000 people to know more about Southern California and its resources; the largest publishers of the Los Angeles Examiner issued Dec. 24, has a bewildering array of interesting facts about the 11 States of the United States or Mexico, 15 cents a copy; address Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—Two-family house; price $2,800, $500 down, close to depot and Boston electrics, 7 rm., 1st floor, 5 rm., 2d floor; lot 50x100. Inquire 30 Gain, GEO. E. LANG, exp. Reading depot.

EAST DEDHAM—Two-family house; price $3,500, $500 down, close to everything; E. Dedham, Norwich and Walpole Cars. Apply owner, 1 Hillside st., Dedham.

$75 DOWN, buys 8-room bungalow, brand new, fine location, near Tech. Station; price $3,700; easy terms. Owner, 37 Bigelow st., Somerville.

BUILDING LANDS, painted and papered, price and heavy, for floors. OTIS, 23 Columbia st., Somerville. Tel. Somerville 2351. Open evenings. $75, easy terms. Box 200, Marshfield, Mass.

Brand New Suites
1299 BEACON ST.

BRIGHT 2-P. SUITE
$4,000 BUYS a two-family house of 11 rooms on lot 50 by 100; 2 minutes to electrics; 1 room and bath, brne bd. in, two good locations; rent $50; price $4,000; owner, 30 days; look this up. JOHN T. BURNS, 281 Washington st., Brighton; phone Bri. 66 or 67.

Real Estate—Cliftondale.

A VERY attractive 7-rm. cottage with every improvement; price $3,500; $500 down, balance in perfect rents inside of three years; must be sold; owner, 2 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Richmond 2100. RICHARD, 200 Atwood st., Cliftondale; tel. Saugus 148-12.

Real Estate—Cambridge.

5 AND 7-ROOM APTS.; front and back gas; hot-water heat, plenty of air and sun; very desirable neighborhood; near Mass. Ave. car barns. Apply KLASHMAN BROS., 670 Mass. av., Cambridge.

FLATS—Almost new, $20-$21, 3 min. from electrics, 15 min. from York st. Apply Kendall st., Dorchester.

DORCHESTER—Bargain, 6-family brick block, modern, steam heat, rent $47.00; income $2,100, price $16,000; owner, 30 Bromfield st. BUCKMAN & JENKINS, 69 Kendall st., Roxbury.

Real Estate—East Boston.

EAST BOSTON—1st of land with stable and shed. Tel. Dedham 593-W or E. Boston 197-R.

Real Estate—Everett.

EVERETT HOUSE for sale, 7 rooms, very large front lawn, garden, hen house, near cars and boats; fine location. Key at 75 Washington st., Malden.

Real Estate—Jamaica Plain.

JAMAICA PLAIN—2 houses, 9 rms. each, all improvements, piazza, etc., large lot; fine location; price $4,500; $500 down. Inquire of owner, H. D. PERRY, 1909 Old South Bldg., tel. Fr. Hill 2556.

Real Estate—Malden.

FOR SALE—Great bargain in real estate, small capital required, as the BASSAR REAL ESTATE CO., 94 Florence st., Malden; tel. 2500.

Real Estate—Melrose.

A SMALL comfortable house of 5 rooms; could now be sold for $1,600 cash; title of estate perfect; I will sell for $1,150 to settle an estate; will make easy terms and perhaps lower price for cash offer; easily rented any time. EVIE MILES GREENWOOD, 84 Cedar st., Melrose, Mass.

Real Estate—Roxbury.

ROXBURY—3-family house, 17 rooms, all improv.; fair condition; rented $51 monthly; for quick sale $4,300. KEENAN & CO., 22 Bluehill av.

Real Estate—Somerville.

$500 BUYS brand new 6 and 7-room, 2-family, A 1 location, steam heat, electric gas fixtures, range, large spaces, sarwood floors, open plumbing, copper boilers, sanitary entrance, assemble walks, hand to clear; a bargain at $5,500. BRADLEY & WOOD, 23 Bromfield st., Boston. West Somerville.

$500 BUYS 7-room family. A 1 location, new street, rear cars, comb. range, grate, sanitary plumbing, etc.; price $4,000; $500 cash. CHAS. E. KNOWLES, 680 Broadway, West Somerville.

Real Estate—South Boston.

Good Bargain, South Boston
INVESTMENT—House of 10 rooms, 2 tenements, 3 rooms each; separate entrances for each; rents for $20 per month; price $2,500; $250 down. Also a 5-family tenement, always rented; price $3,000; $300 down and rest by the month. APPLY JOHN R. NEWMAN, 24 Tremont st., Boston.

Real Estate—West Roxbury.

CHARLES RIVER—Near West Roxbury; 5-6 furn.; 2 choice lots $450 for both; $10 down, $10 month. 8 92, Boston American.

Real Estate—Winchester.

WINCHESTER—2-family house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, furnace heat; rents $50 a month; price $7,500; another new 2-family house, all latest improvements, rent $44 month; $4,000; new house 8 rooms and bath, $3,100 to date, near depot; $2,500. CARL LARSON, 900 Main st., Winchester.

Farms For Sale.

LELAND FARM AGENCY 8 CHURCHILL Free. Room 602, 31 Milk st.

Apartments—Allston.

ALLSTON
1355 COMMONWEALTH AV.—Attractive apartment, every modern improvement; 7 rooms and bath; rent $50. Apply to JANITOR, or tel. 64-M Cohasset.

Apartments—Arlington.

APARTMENT for rent, Arlington Centre, 5 rooms and bath, first floor; all modern conveniences; strictly connected to steam and electric cars. Apply 127 to C. W. SANFORD, 17 Pleasant st.

Apartments—Back Bay

WHAT have you to let in the Back Bay or South End? Refined family of two wish to call; office for good results. A. G. GIBSON, 581 Boylston st.

FURNISHED or unfurnished suites, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences; steam heat, janitor, gas range, rent $30, adults. 264 Huntington av. Tel. Kenmore 1080.

Apartments—Brookline

Real Estate—Brighton.

BRIGHT 2-P. SUITE
$4,000 BUYS a two-family house of 11 rooms on lot 50 by 100; 2 minutes to electrics; 1 room and bath, brne bd. in, two good locations; rent $50; price $4,000; owner, 30 days; look this up. JOHN T. BURNS, 281 Washington st., Brighton; phone Bri. 66 or 67.

Real Estate—Cliftondale.

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Real Estate—Dorchester.

DORCHESTER—$200 down, balance on mortgage, buys 8-room cottage, all modern furnace, electric lights; price $2,800. BARKELL, 30 Kendall st., Dorchester.

DORCHESTER—Bargain, 6-family brick block, modern, steam heat, rent $47.00; income $2,100, price $16,000; owner, 30 Bromfield st. BUCKMAN & JENKINS, 69 Kendall st., Roxbury.

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Real Estate—West Roxbury.

CHARLES RIVER—Near West Roxbury; 5-6 furn.; 2 choice lots $450

Apartments—Roxbury.

ROXBURY APARTMENTS.
6 and 7-room suites, heated, $25 to $40
4 and 5-room suites, heated, $20 to $30
4 and 5-room suites, all modern, $22 to $25
6 and 6-room suites, all heated, $12 to $15.
Houses of every description and size for every tenancy in Roxbury and Dorchester to rent at reasonable rates. See KENNY & WOODWORTH, Warren st., Roxbury; phone Rox. 30.

ROXBURY—Cosy 5-room apartment; all modern; suites of 3 rooms and bath, good sunny, bright and airy rooms; rent $16. Apply at 2 Ruggles st., cor. Conard st., or W. F. KENNY & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury; tel. Rox. 30.

UNEXPECTEDLY VACATED—Every half of this well-located two-family house; 5 rooms and bath; large yard; $24. 46 Dale st., off Walnut st.

5 AND 6 ROOMS, all sun, large closets and pantry; rent reasonable to right parties. 262 Harris st., Rox.; tel. 1747-M.

WHITNEY PK., 11—Mattapan sq.; 7 rooms, all improvements, 2 apartment house, second floor, $20.

ROXBURY—Steam heated suite, 6 rooms, modern, HOTEL LAMBERT, 31 Lambert st., Dudley, Janitor.

Apartments—Somerville.

CLARENDON HILL—Beautiful location, 6 rms. and bath, all improvements, gas and coal range, steam heat, graded lawns, grate-lined; this rent $24. 14 Belknap st., near 22 Bolkrap st.; tel. Somerville 4350-M.

RENTING LISTS—ours are the largest in the city; include heated apartments, as well as suites and tenements of all styles and prices. SOMERVILLE REAL ESTATE CO., 208 Pearl st.

UPPER SUITE, new; Tufts ceiling; steel rooms and bath, elec. light, steam heat, modern range. Apply 115 Pearson st., W. Somerville; tel. Som. 2074-W.

6 LARGE rooms, all improvements, furnace heat; front and back piazza. Apply BILLE Inst. 353 Lowell st., near Magoun sq., Somerville.

Apartments—Winthrop.

TO LET—Suite of 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Apply 24 Pine Bar st., or Leighton House, Winthrop Highlands; tel. 2022?

Apartments—Miscellaneous.

ONLY 25 minutes of Park st., brand new 5 and 6-room apartments in 2-family houses, conveniently located, open plumbing, bath, combination coal and gas ranges, pitchin, excellent cellars, improved individual steam or h. w. heat, etc.; tout heat, $28 and $30; other 5-room apartments from $25-$35. TRENHOLM, Lemuel Brown Centre.

HOTEL GREELEY—24 Hammond st., 3 and 4-room suites, $10 to $14 per month. Apply to suite 2.

Apartments Wanted.

BROKERS AND OWNERS
Of property in the South End and Roxbury, list your vacancies for right and prompt tenants who are waiting. JOHN J. TERVAN, 57 Lenox st., Roxbury. Rox. 1965-W.

WANTED—Vacant tenement and houses for colored tenants in good condition and reasonable rent; have at least fifty desirable applicants waiting. F. E. BRADDON, 1374 Northampton st., near E. Bd.

Furnished Apartments.

SUITE COMPLETELY FURNISHED—$25.
FOUR rooms, bath, heat, gas, hot water, range included, convenient to cars; 3 adults. YORK, CORA (DATE). 31 Hope (off 31) st., Roxbury. Not to be let before 10:30 a.m.

SOUTH BOSTON Harbor View House—Housekeeping; 3 rooms; 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms; range, running water; gas; $3 to $5.50 per week. Apply at house, 1002 East Second st.

SOUTH END—Furnished suites, 2 and 3 rooms, all new furniture, all light housekeeping; open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. PARKER & KENNEDY, 220 Tremont st.

Stores and Offices to Let.

CAMBRIDGE.
STORE; a good location for grocery store; very cheap rent; steady trade; will sell or exchange for property in Cambridge. Apply KLASHMAN, 11 Bow st., Cambridge.

TO LET—Machine shop floor space with tools and power; experienced men only. Apply at once; shop in Boston for all kinds of machine work 209 Atlantic av., Boston.

VERY PLEASANT DESK ROOM, Paddock bldg., 101 Tremont st., office 806.

Houses to Let and Wanted.

FOR RENT—Attractive four-room furnished bungalow, with 5,000 feet land and chicken house, six miles out on West Quincy electric line; rent $15 from November 1; family must care for property. BYRNE, 214 Devonshire st., Boston.

PRETTY cottage, modern, 6 rooms, $17, or, by the house only, $15; garden and land with 2-car garage, $17 monthly; 2 cars free. Also other houses for sale any time, 221 Colburn st., West Dedham.

TO LET—6 rooms, latest improvements, just $22 per month; open for inspection; 15 minutes from 24 Collins st.

TO RENT—Roxbury, 35 Whiting st., house; clean rooms, all improvements. Apply 264 Warren st.

TAKE NOTICE—Lodging house to let; rooms to board; at once; by the week. Apply 1096 Dorchester st.

9-ROOM house, all improvements, $28. Apply 57 Shepard st., Cambridge; phone 4123-W.

Board and Lodging.

CANE SEATING—At house or shop; taken and delivered. Telephone 1182-M Rox., or 2068-M Cambridge. HENRY SCHUTLAND, Roxbury.

COMPANION—English lady seeks daily position as companion, or care of children; good references. 1 42, Boston American.

COOK, Middle-aged woman wanted; cook in family of 3 adults; apply this morning; references and wages required. 1 43, Boston American.

DAY WORK—Day or morning work by neat active young woman, cleaning preferred; references. 106 Hammond st., Roxbury.

DAY WORK—Cleaning or laundry, wanted by a colored woman; reference. Tel. Rox. 2064-W.

DAY WORK—Woman would like morning work or washing to take home, M., M., 83 Sterling st., suite 4.

DAY WORK—For Monday and Tuesday; wanted by experienced woman. Address MRS. BROWN, 20 Holyoke st., Boston.

DAY WORK—Woman wants work by day or hour; use an auto. 92 Vernon st.; tel. Bot. 2175-R.

DRESSMAKER—In Brookline, experienced on ladies' and misses' clothes; would like engagements, $1.00 a day and board. Address 1 44, Boston American.

GIRL—Woman wants to help afternoon or evening in city. Call 848 Tremont st., city.

GIRL—Capable girl, excellent cook, wanted; two children; ref. 360 Dudley st.; tel. 1712-M Rox.

HOUSEKEEPER — Attractive young widow with one child, good home and wages to right party. 446 Tremont st.

HOUSEKEEPER—By cooking, a thoroughly reliable girl desires either; excellent ref. Tel. Lasell 2064-W.

LAUNDRESS—Laundry work to do at home. 1 B., 420 Dudley st.; tel. 2788-R. B. R.

LAUNDRY WORK for such day in week LOUISE BILLER, 40 Gordon st., Allston, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—I desire plain sewing, as all work; $1.50 per day. A. M. D., Cambridge Address 1 45, Boston American.

STENOGRAPHER—Graduate (1913), wants position; will work cheap. Tel. 1542 Rox., 46 Langdon Heights, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted to take home. Address M., 27 Dundee st., suite 3.

Female Help Wanted.

A LADY of taste and refinement who can devote several hours daily to light work at home. Address 1 46, Boston American.

BINDER—Wanted on felt slippers. Apply to GEORGE H. HOWARD, 1 Bradlee st., Cambridge, Chelsea.

CHORUS GIRLS—Experienced and inexperienced. BRANAGHAN, 224 Tremont st., room 8.

CIRCULAR mailing is light and pleasant work for spare time; no experience or canvassing necessary and both making money at once. RAYMOND & CO., Dept. 1, 1133 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—For two; over 25 comforts. Rev. A. Gordon, Roxbury.

GIRLS—For evening courses in adding, listing and comptometer machines; shorthand, typewriting and typewriting; positions guaranteed. Apply room 520, 178 Devonshire st.

GIRLS—Wanted to learn waitress; good pay while learning. DAVID Restaurant, 1 Summer st., city.

LADIES to work easily made at home in spare time, copy names; instructions and particulars 12 cents. T. SAN, 3 Hanover st., Boston.

MARKER AND SORTER—Also girl for general laundry who can do fine ironing; experience in marking and sorting. Apply BRIGHTON LAUNDRY, 15 Academy Hill st., Brighton.

McDOWELL'S School of Dressmaking and Millinery; season now open; day and evening terms; register this week and finish in time to go to Toronto for the winter. 1 Tremont st.

NEAT appearing girls for cleaning work; experienced and inexperienced. FRANKLIN, 224 Tremont st., rm. 8.

SEWERS—Experienced hand button sewers on coats. Apply to H. B. GORDON CO., 169 Second st., East Cambridge; take Harvard sq. car.

STITCHERS — Exp. on power machines; steady work, good pay. Apply 746 Main st., Cambridge.

STITCHERS—And examiners, on ladies' aprons. THE MAY CO., 103 Bedford st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT positions open to women; big pay; examinations soon; write for sample questions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 621 G, Rochester, N. Y.

Female Help Wanted.

STITCHERS
EXPERIENCED on power machines; also a number of experienced raincoat stitchers and examiners; steady work, good pay and 9 hours. REVERE RUBBER CO., 748 Main st., Cambridge.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS
FANCY PACKERS
GIRLS TO LEARN
WANTED at SCHRAFFT'S—100 Washington st., Exp. Chocolate Dippers and Packers Wanted.
Also housework, waitress, men and boys; girls over 16 years to learn packing; good wages while learning. HOSPITAL LUNCHES CHOCOLATES, 221 Tremont st.

Two-Needle Operators.
EXPERIENCED on two-needle machines for sewing in sleeves; experienced button-hole operators and examiners. LADIES' TAILOR SHOP, 1 Merchant's Row, Boston.

20—GIRLS—20.
TO TRAIN for rooms; $20 mo. to start; room, board and washing; no experience necessary; hours 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. HOSPITAL LUNCHES, 88 Boylston st., room 9.

Two-needle Operators.
EXPERIENCED on Union special machines. Apply to ROBERT PORTER, 116 Bedford st., Boston.

Experienced Stitchers
WANTED on raincoats; steady work; good pay. Apply to H. B. GORDON CO., 169 Second st., East Cambridge; take Harvard sq. car.

Button-hole Operators.
EXPERIENCED and stitchers on tailor work. Apply to ROBERT PORTER, 116 Bedford st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS
EXPERIENCED fancy packer and girls to learn. Apply TOURAINE CONFECTIONERY CO., 492 Tremont st.

WANTED—If you want to know all about the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., of Newark, N. J., 100th anniversary number of the Los Angeles Examiner, Sunday, Oct. 19, 1913; 100 pages; 10 cents. Mailed to any address in the United States or Mexico, 15 cents a copy; all foreign points 20 cents. Address 1913 Anniversary, 1 455, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMAN who understands designing and making hats wants steady, good opportunity for right party. E 61, Boston American.

WOMEN—To make silk bows at home; simple and profitable; send for instructions; inc. L. J. MAR-SHALL CO., Lisbon Falls, Me.

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted; capable young woman to assist in general housework. Apply at 959 Mass. av.

Male Situations Wanted.

CARPENTER—Wants work; contract preferred. H. MORRISON, 3 Sullivan st., Charlestown. Tel. 431W.

CHEF—Wanted, position by competent chef; European house preferred; good references. Address M. M., 31 Hemenway st., Boston, or 1 Gilbert st., Worcester, Mass.

CHEF—Colored man with want position in hotel restaurant or boarding house; good references; can come at once. Address 1 47, Boston American.

COOK—Colored man cook, waiter or fireman; all around man. Address 1 48, Boston American.

ENGINEER—First-class, with large experience, desires position; steam, electric or gas plant; references. A. 108 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

FARMER, FARMHAND—Single, 25, wants position. 1 49, Boston American.

PAINTER, 40 years' experience, wants work. Tel. Lasell 2064-W.

PIANIST—Would desire position in cafe or moving picture entertaining; best of references. M 32, Boston American.

SHIPPER—American young man of good appearance and address wants position as boat shipper. 1 50, Boston American.

STEAM engineer, 15 years' experience; first-class; desires position; best of references. 1 51, Boston American.

Male Help Wanted.

MEN WANTED
TO learn automobile driving and repairing; good positions waiting for men who can qualify; INSTRUCTION FREE. Call or write.

We are now receiving applications for a few in good, permanent situations that assure one to good wages as soon as competent. Apply at once for first look for our equipment and get our terms before the rush starts. Open evening classes.

WILLIAMS, 85 Chemist st.

ENGINEER
WANTED—Second-class engineer at J. Spaulding & Sons Co., Tremont Harbor, Mass., tubular boiler, 150 horse-power; also one for 75 horse-power Fitchburg compound, condensing engine; one who is willing to do some work in the machine shop. Apply at the office, or by letter, stating experience and wages.

SPINNERS
WANTED, with weavers in family or other help; steady work; good wages; apply at once. BELLINGHAM WOOLEN CO., No. Bellingham, Mass.

RELIABLE AUTO SCHOOL.
REPAIRING and driving, full course, $25, six weeks; evening sessions; 2-year Park ave. Motor Mart, Boston.

Experienced Stitchers
WANTED on raincoats; steady work; good pay. Apply to H. B. GORDON CO., 169 Second st., East Cambridge; take Harvard sq. car.

A GENTLEMAN of taste and refinement who devote several hours daily to light work at home. Address 3 469, Boston American.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced; country ability. BRANAGHAN, 224 Tremont st., room 8.

DETECTIVE—He a detective; earn $150 to $250 monthly; no age limit; experience unnecessary. Write Supt. LUDWIG, 617 Westover bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DRAFTSMEN—For detailing fine instrument and fine machine parts; permanent position with good wages. Address 1 52, Boston American.

JEWELL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH CO., Newton Upper Falls.

DRAMATIC ART—And stage dancing taught; vaudeville and variety; professional and amateur students placed when competent. BRANAGHAN, 224 Tremont st., room 8.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN instructed for license according to the State law, the recognized school James Corrie, M. E., instructor, STATE STEAM ENGINEERING BUREAU, 31 Haverhill st., Boston; free catalogue always open.

FOR SALE $50,000 for every agent with a small cash order business; began with $5; send for free sample; tells how. HEADLOCK, Binghamton, N. Y.

I WANT 100 YOUNG MEN to work into and learn barbering, positions waiting in my big shops; wages, $15 to $25 weekly; tuition earned out of our $25 co-operative proposition; 814 Washington st., Boston. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE HALL.

LADIES' TAILORS—Two, good pay to right man. H. WASSKEL, 276 Washington st., Newton, Mass.

LADY—Teaches shorthand, typing, bookkeeping and business; $10 per week. BROWNING, 31 Harvard sq., Boston; free catalogue always open.

LAUNDRY DRIVER—And solicitor; must be honest, capable and an earnest worker; answer in person. RIDGEWAY LAUNDRY, 1 Ridgeway, corner Hill st., Brighton.

MEN AND WOMEN—Learn Broadcast sewing; $15 to $25 weekly; no canvassing; send age, stamp. Eagle Co., 3 Boylston st., Boston.

MEN AND WOMEN—Wanted for government positions; $65 to $150 month; $1 application fee. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 12, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED to grind and repair automobile valves; $3 per day guaranteed. Apply at 1 Appleton st., Boston.

NEW spot stamp for true 1914 calendar. WILLIAM TIRE, 15 E. 14th st., N. Y.

PIANO MEN—Wanted, experienced; students placed. EASTERN M. P. AGENCY, 19 Boylston st., room 6.

PIPEFITTERS—Wanted for Panama Canal; steady employment; $5 per day; 8 hours per day; free dockage quarters, free citizenship transportation to Panama; $1 application fee; send name, final papers, under 45 years, to good physical condition. Address Room 1, West Point, Mississippi. MISSION, Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS get $800 to start; age, 18 to 35 years; parcels post means more clerks; examinations July 15; particulars free. Write A. E. RICHARDS, Ex-Government Examiner, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—To sell Doctor money-might device; various territory selected; quarterly expd. in grocery and provision business preferred; apply 165 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMEN—And collectors wanted. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., 1219 Washington st., Roxbury.

SPREADER MAN—Wanted on fine goods. Address with references, experience and wages expected to P. O. box 2317.

STITCHERS—Wanted on straps, steady work, good pay. WASHINGTON MFG. CO., 2101 Wash. st.

Male Help Wanted.

STITCHERS—Exp. on power machines; steady work, good pay. Apply 748 Main st., Cambridge.

TEAMSTER—Wanted, experienced teamster to drive double tipcart. Apply 25 School st., Roxbury.

THREAD FIXER—Wanted, must be experienced; steady work, good pay; apply 9 to 10 a.m. 1200-1600-yard spools, state last employer. Address 1 53, Boston American.

To all who want time to build up a staid retail business of your own, we help you start for a share in profits of experienced men. MUTUAL OPPORTUNITIES EXCHANGE, Chicago.

WANTED—Names of men, 18 to 45, wishing to be Boston mail carriers; $800 to $1,200. Address Boston American.

WANTED—A man of tidy call on the BLACK STONE HOTEL and MERCANTILE AGENCY, 113 Central st., 3d Hardware floor, Boston.

WINDOWMEN — Wanted for N. H. vs. and WEST'S SHIFTING OFFICE, 43 Faneuil hall st.

Agents and Canvassers.

WANTED—For four or outside territory, in Mass.; live men; good commission to sell limited $1,000 bond. Apply at once to Room 1120 Nassau st., New York.

AGENTS—$5 to $10 daily; 25 per cent profit for readers; sell without talk; exclusive territory; sample 10c. PUTNAM CO., Troy, N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS wanted; send stamp for free sample and terms. WILLIAM FIKE, 19 East Fourteenth st., New York.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

VISITORS TO BOSTON
TAKE rooms at Hotel Waterston, just over fall from State House, corner of Bowdoin st. and Beacon pl., in heart of city; steam heat, hot and cold h. w. in every room; the choicest rooms $10 and $15.00 for two persons.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MEN
HENRICK PK., 20—Front room, hot h. w. heat and completely furnished rooms for men; bath, hot water; tel.; central location; $2 to $3 per week.

TREMONT, 680, corner Rhoades pl.—Large rooms, suitable for 2 men, $3 per week; also single room, $2.50 per week.

TREMONT, 1035—Large front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also single room; all conveniences

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE

BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON
OCTOBER 20, 1913

BOSTON AMERICAN

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1913.

LARGEST NET PAID CIRCULATION IN NEW ENGLAND, DAILY AND SUNDAY

The "Blood Lie"—Its History Briefly Given

The Lie of Kiev Should Be the Last—It Will Fail of Its Purpose if There Is Any Conscience in Christianity

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In Russia, as an excuse to torture the Jews, murder them, rob them and to keep the brutal peasants busy with Jewish hatred, the Czar's government is planning to murder a man by a judicial execution.

Jane Addams, in a statement made to the Chicago American, pointing out the eagerness of the Russian government to secure the shameful verdict, puts the fundamental truth in few words when she says that not one unfortunate Jew, BUT CHRISTIANITY ITSELF IS ON TRIAL.

The infamous lie against the Jews, the pretext and the cause of so much murder, robbery and torture through the centuries, the infamous lie that now seeks the life of a guiltless man in Russia, LIES AT THE DOOR OF CHRISTIANITY AND OF EVERY CHRISTIAN.

If there is any conscience among Christian nations as a whole, if there is any sense of responsibility in those who have the power to influence even Russian brutality, this criminal effort in Russia will fail—and the "blood lie" will cease to exist as a disgraceful factor in "civilization," and a shameful reproach to the Christianity and to the Christians that have kept it alive for centuries.

We shall give you in a later article a brief but sufficient history of this horrible, murderous lie—well named "Die Blutluege"—which accuses the Jews, whose religion inculcates in them from childhood a horror of blood, OF USING THE BLOOD OF CHRISTIANS IN THEIR CELEBRATION OF THE PASSOVER.

The crime of perjury, combined with persecution, murder, torture and robbery, has stretched through centuries, and now, in its last and most appropriate refuge, you find it in the miserable "Holy City" of Kiev, where a government of brutality seeks to please and keep in servile quiet a population sunk in bestiality by offering to the miserable, drink-sodden creatures the pleasure of torturing and murdering inoffensive Jews, as the Roman emperors offered to the dregs of their population the pleasure of seeing wild beasts tear the bodies of Christians in the old days.

Those that pretend to any share in forming public opinion and expressing needed public indignation in this country are referred now to sources in which they may get reliable information.

"The Jew and Human Sacrifice," written by a Christian, H. L. Strack, published by the Bloch Publishing Company, in New York, tells the story in sufficient detail.

Fortunately, Strack, who is Regius Professor of Theology at the Berlin University, has consented to go to Kiev and give the weight of his scholarship to the defence of the unfortunate Mendel Beilis.

Extraordinarily complete studies of the blood lie may be found in a series of articles published by Dr. Hildesheimer, in the Vienna Wochenschrift, in the year 1899.

I. V. Levinsohn's "Eses damim," translated by Dr. Loewe, secretary of the late Moses Montefiore, may also be had.

Another book to be recommended is that of Franz Delitzsch, "Schachmatt den Bluthuegnern Rohling und Justus."

Delitzsch was undoubtedly the greatest Christian student of Hebrew lore in the last century.

Another book of value is Chwolson's "Blutanklage"—but the fact that Chwolson wrote as a Jewish convert to Christianity makes him less interesting as an authority.

Another book of importance among those that Rabbi Daiches, of London, recommends to students is that of the Catholic priest F. Frank, unfortunately not translated, and with the rather formidable title, "Der Ritualmord or devn Gerichtshofen der Wahrheit und der Gerechtigkeit."

Whoever desires complete knowledge of the subject, at this moment so important to the world of Christianity and of Israel, will find in those books what a man should know.

The third volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia offers a brief scholarly history of the age-long crime and lie.

Very similar are the principal perjured and villainous conspiracies upon which the false accusation has been built up, in its comparatively modern shape, beginning with the end of the eleventh century.

Before that, in the days of the early Christians, the charge was made against the Christians by Pagans and by others. They were accused of indescribable immorality and of actually eating human flesh and drinking human blood—because in their communion the statement was made that they partook of the blood and the body of Christ. This was taken by vicious haters of Christianity as a confession of Christian cannibalism. They were accused of eating the flesh and drinking the blood of their own children. (See Lecky's History of European Morals.)

Horrible beyond belief was that accusation, and horrible were the tortures inflicted upon the miserable Christians.

How much more shameful that in this day of enlightenment and "Triumphant Christianity" that very same Christianity, the tool of a vile Czar in Russia, should make the infamous charge against the Jews, and use it to promote massacre, torture and judicial murder by the government.

Remember that in the whole series of murders and persecutions connected with the "blood lie" there has never been the faintest proof of any sort to substantiate the accusation.

As Pope Innocent IV. pointed out in the first of his bulls directed against the infamy, the only "evidence" was meaningless confessions extorted from men, women and even children, tortured for hours and confessing at last to anything required of them as the only means of escape from torture.

This was well known to Pope Innocent IV., who said of the unfortunate victimized Jews, hunted by the persecutors in the thirteenth century, in which he lived:

"They (the Jews) were tortured with all manner of tortures until they admitted with their mouths what their conscience knew nothing about, because they preferred to die once in agony than to live and be continually tortured."

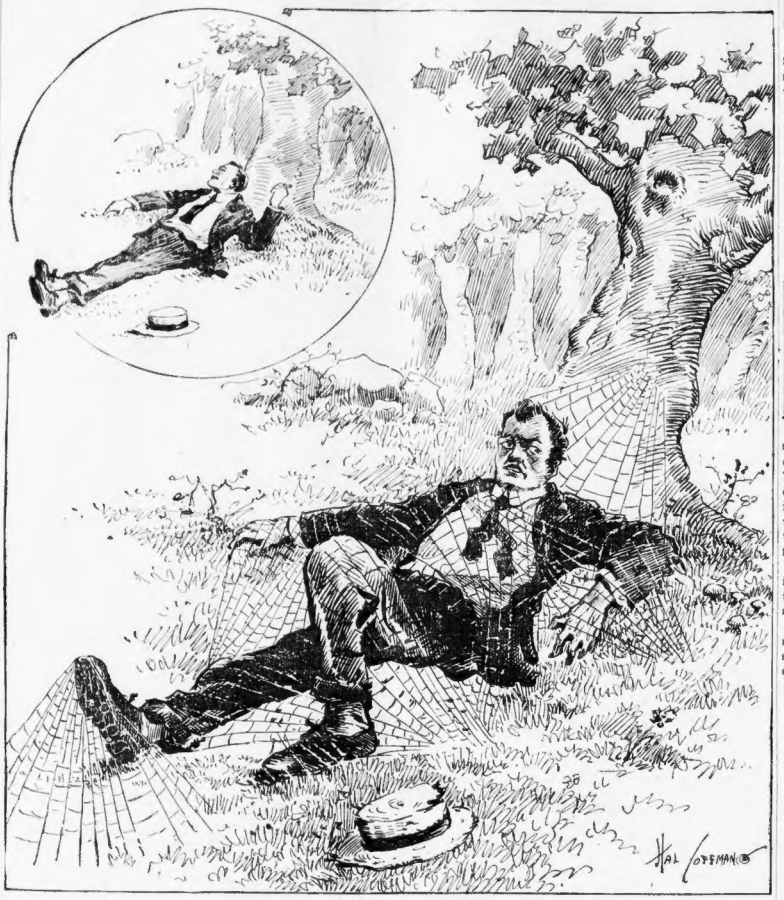
Could anything more infamous, more horrible, be conceived by the devilish ingenuity of fanaticism, bigotry, superstition, race and religious hatred combined?

Yet, AT THIS VERY DAY, in Russia, the "blood lie" persists and is used to encourage murder and robbery, as in the days of Pope Innocent, seven hundred years ago.

These horrible crimes have been committed against the Jewish race in the name of Christianity, and the mother of the Founder of Christianity was a Jewish woman, and Christ himself, according to the old teachings, a reverent student and expounder of the Jewish law.

Jane Addams is right. It is CHRISTIANITY that is on trial at Kiev, and not the unhappy victim, Mendel Beilis.

The Web of Idleness



The lazier finds loafing pleasant enough at first. "He should worry" if the world is spinning along without him—plenty of time to enjoy the sunshine and to catch up later. But when the dawdler thinks of arising and following his friends, he finds that idleness has spun its web about him and the bonds of habit hold him beyond hope of progress. Break the web of idleness at the beginning, or, better, never let it begin.

For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

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GORGAS OF PANAMA

By CHESTER FIRKINS

THEY have delved their way
By night and day
Through the swamp-fog gray
Where the shovel tugs,
They have fought the fight
Of the dynamite
Through the rock-hill's height—
He—he fought bugs.

In their God-willed aim
They have won the game,
And they stand in fame
Where their triumph is.
Their task—the brave—
Was to join the wave;
But just to save
Their lives was HIS.

Their is splendor big
In the derrick rig
When a man can dig
A half-world through,
HE left the cheers
For the engineers
While he learned the meres
Mosquitoes knew.

In a blast-fame's beam
They could shift a stream
An stitch a seam
Through a mountain's wall,
From brine to brine
They were firm and fine—
But an ash-can line
Was the guard of all.

Brave rank on rank,
By the Chagres bank,
The Frenchmen sank
In the fever fog,
And the vast deed left,
Of its glory reft,
In the deadly cleft
Of the Gatun bog.

Ours—ours went through
With their mighty crew,
And well they knew
Where the fight was won.
Nor brawn nor grit
Is the help for it
When a man is hit
By the tropic sun.

There's the hero call
In the crashing fall
Of the far dike's wall
And the heart-string tugs
From sea to sea
They have fought to free
The world-bar. He—
He just fought bugs.

Welcome to the Catholic Missionary Congress

The AMERICAN welcomes the distinguished delegates to the Second American Catholic Missionary Congress to Boston. It cannot do so in words more appropriate than those of Cardinal O'Connell, who said:

Boston is proud of the privilege of being the meeting place of a congress so exalted in its purpose and so distinguished in its membership. A convention city whither men come for the discussion of every topic that can be of interest to man, she throws wide the gates of her hospitality to a gathering whose object is to spread to the lands of the earth the knowledge of Christ and the blessings of Christian civilization.

Mr. Walsh Is Right; the Governor Should Have the Power to Veto the Acts of the Public Service Commission

Lieutenant-Governor Walsh met the important occasion in his speech the other night at Blackstone, when he dealt with the recent decision of the Public Service Commission which allows the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to borrow sixty-seven million dollars at 6 per cent. interest, when the city of Boston is borrowing it at 4 per cent. By this act of the Public Service Commission a vast burden has been put upon the people of New England for twenty years; our anti-stock watering laws have been evaded and flouted, and much past lawlessness has been condoned by implication.

Mr. Walsh is right when he says that no board which, for all intents and purposes, is beyond the reach of the public should have this great power for good or evil without the supervision of some authority directly responsible to the people.

Thus Lieutenant-Governor Walsh makes the strongest kind of argument in favor of giving the Governor the veto power over the acts and decisions of the Public Service Commission on all important questions of public policy.

The Democratic candidate's own words are most convincing:

> Regardless of the merits of this decision, the fact that the commission failed to reach a unanimous agreement on the approval of this order, and particularly the fact that the dissenting opinion was rendered by a member of the commission of high standing in the legal profession and who enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence of the public, will immediately raise doubts in the minds of a large proportion of the public as to the propriety and legality of the commission's order; this will tend at the very outset of the commission's career to lessen that public confidence which is absolutely necessary under our present system of public supervision and control of the public service corporations.
>
> Everybody knows that the Constitution gives the Governor the power to veto the most trivial acts of legislation. It seems much more important that the Governor should have the power to veto decisions of a board not directly answerable to the public upon great matters of public policy.

Congressman Gardner Is a Beaten Man and Knows It

But He Is Displaying a Courage Against Despair That Will Give Him the Respect of Men Who Have Found Little to Admire in Him Before

Congressman Gardner, the Republican candidate, is a beaten man. He knows it. His colleagues know it, and everybody else knows it. But he is displaying a courage against despair that will give him the respect of men who have found little to admire in him before, because the spirit of sportsmanship among the American people is very strong.

Occasionally in his speeches Mr. Gardner strikes a chord that vibrates in unison with some deep note of truth. It is true, as he says, that the exploitation of the national welfare can go too fast for the highest interests of the nation. Congressman Gardner's words we quote:

> I am of opinion that it would be a good thing for us to go a little bit slower in the development of our natural resources. I doubt whether the Almighty ever meant one generation of men to take the best of everything without a thought for our future fellow-countrymen.

It was so with the vast herds of buffalo that roamed the Western country. Think today of the poor man's hunger for meat which he cannot have; then think of the thousands of tons of fine buffalo meat left to rot on the plains—all through the wasteful slaughter of pot hunters, who took only the hides and tallow, and the wasteful neglect of our people who allowed the wicked destruction to continue without restraint.

So are our forests going, and so is the present robbing the future—parents robbing their own children.

A Little Song of Loving

By LILIAN LAUFERTY

I LOVE the Springtime with her magic air,
That breathes a spell of life o'er trees and flowers;
The world forgets her age-long pain and care—
Dear Heart, I saw you first in Springtime hours.

I love gay Summer with her ebb and flow
Of golden light on hill-top and in glen;
The bursting buds to brilliant blossoms grow—
Dear Love, in Summertime you came again.

I love the Autumn with her fading lights;
The dying year finds answer in my heart,
Since all her clear and friendly starlight nights
Will share my vigils, Love, while we're apart.

I love the crystal Winter—love it well;
I know that on a crisp, cold Winter's day,
Strong as the Winter wind—true as love's spell—
You'll come again, who bide these weary months away.